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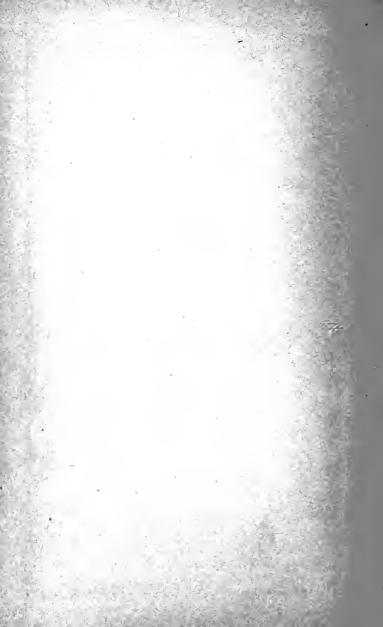
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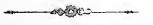






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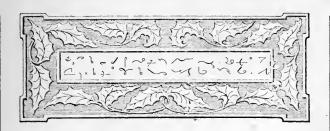
BY BENN PICMAN.

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Phonographic Austitute, Cincinnati

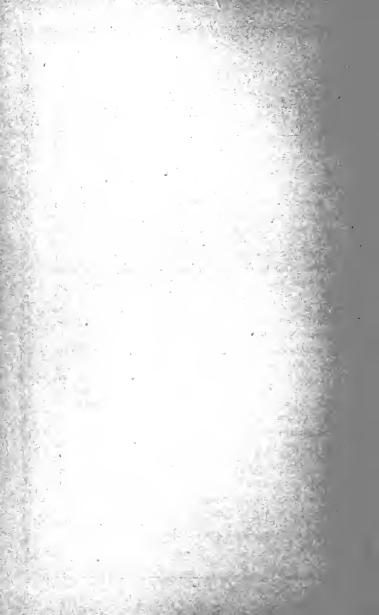


AMMONIAD TO MMU



These pages contain more than any one Phonographic reporter will ever be likely to need or use, but there is nothing here that will not be gladly adopted by some. A work of this nature should provide for the wants of the two distinct classes who will use it; namely, those who have good memories and little executive power, and those who have aptitude and quickness with but moderately retentive memories. The former will find it easier to become reporters by storing their memories; the latter by exercising their fingers.

It seems to be a general rule that we possess and enjoy only when we have earned possession: the reporting style of Phonography is no exception. If the student has not mastered the contents of the Manual, he will be likely to find this book a labyrinth of difficulty; but if he has earned the right to study the advanced style of this art, by having faithfully mastered the elementary principles, he will find this book a welcome guide in helping him from the corresponding to the reporting style; a transition that will be a source of delight in proportion to his ability to appreciate what is philosophic, useful, and beautiful.



PRELIMINARIES.

The proper, because the best instrument for reporting, is a gold pen—provided the writer obtains one suited to his hand, and style of writing. Pen and ink are as superior to pencil for reporting as for correspondence: in both cases the reading is as important as the writing. A pencil may be occasionally used for practice, and for actual reporting, when a pen cannot be conveniently employed; as when the writer is obliged to make a desk of his knee, or his hat, or the shoulder of the person in front of him, at a public meeting. One of the best reports of a meeting we ever remember reading, was made in a standing crowd, the reporter having to hold his note book considerably above his head.

Most reporters who have had equal opportunities of judging of the relative advantages of pen and pencil, prefer the former. A small glass inkstand, two inches square and one inch high, with large mouth and screw top, will be found most convenient. Smooth paper should never be used with a pencil, nor rough paper with a pen.

A pencil of medium hardness and blackness, of the quality of Faber's No. 3, is adapted for Phonographic reporting. For a report of a sermon, three or four pencils should be sharpened. Those who are unaccustomed to drawing will perhaps need to be told, that a pencil is best sharpened by cutting the wood to a long bevel, and rubbing the lead to a point upon a piece of sandstone, or a file. The pencil should be held somewhat more upright for reporting, than for longhand writing, otherwise the point will be liable to be broken off.

The Phonographer who uses unruled paper, will not be likely to become a very rapid reporter, but he is almost sure to become a careless, straggling writer, covering a great deal of paper with a very few words. Ruled paper is necessary to accuracy and speed, and double ruled paper is unquestionably the best. Paper ruled with faint red, rather than blue lines, is generally preferred.

The professional form of the reporter's note book is oblong, like a small music book, and for pencil notes or sermons, written on the knee at church, this form is the best. When a desk or table is used, paper of the usual octavo form is nearly, but not quite so convenient. Whichever kind the reporter prefers, he must of course, fill the entire of one side of his note book first. When it is of oblong shape, he should write only on the lower leaves; when a square form is used, he should write only on the right-hand page. When the note book is thus written through, it is turned and the vacant pages filled.

Reporting covers, that is, stiff, leather covered cases, with an elastic band stitched in the back, for holding the paper in place, are useful to reporters, and absolutely necessary when notes are taken without the convenience of a desk or table.

Portable desks, and port folios, of varied construction, but usually contrived to fasten on the back of a seat or chair, have been sent to us in model or description. Such con trivances are needless, and as far as we know, worthless Fonntain pens are equally so.

When notes are to be transcribed for the press, and when expedition is as important as accuracy, the following plan presents some advantages. Use post-size paper, (usually about 8½ by 7½ inches,) and write the Phonographic notes at the left hand edge of the sheet, filling a column somewhat more than two inches wide. On the remaining blank portion of the page, the longhand transcription is made; the Phonographic strips being separated by a pen knife or scissors, before the copy is sent of the compositor. The prox-

imity of the Phonographic notes to the paper on which the longhand transcription is made, is a point of considerable importance.

The opinion of Phonographers will probably remain divided as to the best method of holding the pen or pencil. The usual method is to hold it at the end of the first and second fingers by a slight pressure of the thumb. The second method is to allow it to rest between the first and second fingers as far back as it will go, keeping it in place by a slight pressure of the thumb.

In writing longhand, where the strokes incline in a uniform direction, the usual method is doubtless the best; but in writing Phonography, where lines are struck in all directions, there appears to be a freer action of the muscles of the hand, and less fatigue when a lengthy report is taken, by holding the pen or pencil as here directed.

In transcribing notes, where speed and distinctness are more to be considered than beauty of form, this method presents many advantages. The elbow being allowed to rest somewhat apart from the side, the hand and arm are in an easy position, as for sketching, and the body is kept in a more upright position than is usual in writing; while the characters produced, being a kind of back-hand, have a decided advantage in point of distinctness. It was probably this consideration which led Lord Campbell, Chief Justice of England, to adopt this method of holding the pen in taking notes of evidence, by which means he was enabled to follow the business of the scribe without sacrificing the dignity of the Judge.



THE REPORTING STYLE.

In the corresponding style of Phonography, every word that is not a logogram or a contraction, should be vocalized. The insertion of many vowels is impossible when writing the words of a fluent speaker; means are therefore devised in the reporting style, by which almost the legibility of the corresponding style is preserved, without the insertion of more than one vowel in a hundred words.

This brevity is attained, primarily, by making every phonograph do duty as a logograph, and writing it in three positions. In the corresponding style, two positions are used for vowel signs, half-sized characters, and horizontal signs, namely on and above the line; and one position only for full-sized upright and sloping characters, namely, on the line. In the reporting style, three positions for all signs are rendered equally distinct by writing

FULL-SIZED, UPRIGHT AND SLOPING CHARACTERS,
In the 1st position; just above the line.
In the 2nd position; resting on the line.
In the 3rd position; midway through the line.

HORIZONTAL, AND HALF-SIZED CHARACTERS, AND VOWEL SIGNS.

In the 1st position; above the line.

In the 2nd position; resting on the line.

In the 3rd position; immediately below the line.

When double line paper is used, that is, paper ruled with lines somewhat less than one-eighth of an inch apart, and double that distance between the lines of writing — and such paper possesses many advantages for the reporter — the following are the positions to be observed:

For Full-sized, Upright, and Sloping characters,
In the 1st position; through the upper line.
In the 2nd position; between the lines.
In the 3rd position; through the lower line.

Double-length upright and sloping curves also occupy the same positions, the additional length being added to the end of the curve.

FOR HORIZONTAL, HALF-SIZED CHARACTERS, AND VOWEL SIGNS.

In the 1st position; immediately below the upper line.

In the 2nd position; resting on the lower line.

In the 3rd position; immediately below the lower line.

The lower line of double ruled paper corresponds with the one line of single ruled paper. All printed Phonography is supposed to be written on a single line—real or imaginary—; hence the dotted line, when it is shown, corresponds with the one line of single ruled paper, and to the lower line of double ruled paper.

The position a word should occupy is determined by its accented or leading vowel. Words that contain first place vowels are written in the first position; words containing second place vowels are written in the second position; and words containing third place vowels are written in the third position.

When a word is not located in accordance with these rules—and examples will be occasionally found in the following tables and exercises—it is, first,

Because some other word, containing a similar vowel, and of more frequent occurrence, has a prior claim to the position; or, secondly,

Because a word containing two or more consonants is usually distinct enough in outline to be written in the second position—the most convenient to the writer—regardless of its accented vowel; or, thirdly,

Because when an outline occupies the entire depth of the line of writing, or runs above or below, and is not used for any other word, nothing is gained by writing it in any other than in the second position, irrespective of its leading vowel. As for example,

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Physician, nothing, being, custom, desire, month, bring.

PHRASEOGRAPHY

Or the joining of two or more words into a phraseograph, without lifting the pen from the paper, is a method of abbreviation at once time-saving, convenient and beautiful. This principle can be carried to any extent within the bounds of distinctness and convenience. To make combinations in which the distinctive feature of one or more of the joined words is sacrificed, would occasion illegibility. To combine words that join awkwardly, or to make phrases of inconvenient length, would be a loss instead of a gain in speed.

The course of Exercises commenced on the next page, will, if correctly read and repeatedly copied, conduct the student to the briefest style of phonographic writing. They are so arranged as to begin with the corresponding style, using it in reporting fashion, and leading on, step by step, to the utmost brevity compatible with legibility.

The general rule to be observed with respect to the position of a phrascograph, is, for the first word to occupy its proper position, and for the joined words to accommodate themselves to the position of the first; but,

When the legibility of the second word in the phraseograph depends upon its proper position being retained, the . first word must accommodate itself to the position of the second.

When I is joined to other words, it may, without danger of illegibility, be abbreviated to the first or second stroke of the sign; the first half being always written downwards, and the second always upwards. See next page; but,

When I precedes the stroke s or z, as in I say, I was, it is best to write it in full, also when i is joined to outlines, as in item, ideal, etc.

The student is advised, first, to read a page of the engraved exercises, next to copy it, then to write it from dictation, and lastly to read over his own writing. No more special direction can be given as to the amount of practice which the student should give to reading and writing, beyond the very safe one, that he should exercise himself most in that which he finds most difficult.

PHRASEOGRAPHY.

Joined You. 1. You may, you can, you must, you will, you are, you will be, you will have, you will do, you will have been. 2. You may have, you must be, you must have, you must not, you must not be, you must not have, you can be, you can have.

Joined We. 3. We have, we have no, we have been, we have done, we have said, we have seen, we do, we think, we think so, we think you. 4. We think that, we think you may, we think you will, we think you are, we think you must, we shall, we shall be, we shall have, we shall not, we shall not have. 5. We shall not be, we shall not think you, we fear, we fear you are, we fear you will, we fear you will be, we find.

Joined I. 6. I have, I have no, I have been, I have done, I have said, I have seen them, I have known, I have just, I have taken, I shall, I shall be. 7. I shall have, I shall not, I shall not have, I shall not be, I think, I think yr. I think so, I think that, I think you, I think you are, I think you will. 8. I think you may, I think you must, I think you must be, I think you must have, I will, I will be, I will have, I will do, I will try. 9. I am, I am sure, I am very, I am very sure, I am glad, I am very glad, I am sorry, I am very sorry, I am inclined. 10. I do, I fear, I fear you are, I fear you will, I fear you will have, I fear you will be, I fear you must, I fear you must not. 11. I must, I must be, I must have, I must not, I must not have, I must not be, I find, I understand, I understood.

Joined Is. 12. It is, that is, in his, for his, it is not, tell his, think his, there is, when is, this is, it is his, of his, to his, all his. 13. On his, should his, (struck upward); who is, is not, is sent, is this, is then, is done, is said, is safe, is seen, is his, is such.

JOINED Us. The reporter may, without danger of illegibility, use the joined circle for us, as well as is-his. 14. Tell us, tell us his, defend us, let us, save us, think us, take us, takes us, send us, love us, loves us.

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Joined As-Has. 1. Has been, it has been, has done, it has done, as for, has not, as well, as well as, as soon as, as long as, as has, as has been. 2. As good as, as far as, such as, such has been, such as would, such as can, there has not been, it has not been, this has not taken, nothing has been.

Joined A-An-And. 3. In a, when a, for a, that a, send a, was a, till a, then a, into a, can a, it is a. 4. Does a, just a, against a, this is a, of a, all a, to a, or a, already a, but a, before a, on a, ought a, should a, who a, is a, as a.

Initial A-An-And. 5. And that, and for, and generally, and do you, and have you, and where, and this, and this is a, and then a, and when a, and accordingly, and is, and as.

JOINED THE. 6. For the, when the, then the, accordingly the, whatever the, upon the, above the, where the, which the, gave the, was the, can the. 7. It is the, this is the, against the, of the, all the, to the, or the, already the, but the, before the, on the, ought the, should the, who the, is the, as the, his is the, as is the.

Joined He. [There is no danger of he clashing with the.]
8. When he was, for he would, does he, thinks he can, thinks he would, then he, as long as he, for he was the, since he, as soon as he, is he, as he.

INITIAL HE. [Always written downward.] 9. He was, he went, he wont, he must be, he might, he will, he has been, he has done, he would, he should, he would have, he should be, he is, he has.

DOUBLE CURVE, adding their-there. 10. Save their, love their, writing their, between their, sending their, saving their, loving their. 11. When there shall be, for there is not, whenever there is the, so there is to be, was there any thing, I think there is, I am sure there is, are there as many, will there be. 12. Sign their petition, receive their sanction, serve their masters, finish their business, furnish their room.

DOUBLE CURVE, adding ter-der. 13. Defender of his, surrender his post, render account, wonder who would, you are entirely, have the matter. 14. Enter his service, squander his substance, murder his reputation, it matters little, copy his letters, wander about.

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Phrases in the First Position 1. If you, if you will, if you are, if we were, if you can, if this, if your, by it, by which, by the way, each other. 2. I will, I will never, I will do, I am certain, I am glad, in all cases, when I am, when he must, if we. 3. In order that, in order to, I can, I cannot, of course, that is, if it is, if it were, if it is not, in the midst, in a moment.

Phrases in the Second Position. 4. When they were, when all this, in which the, in all its, in all their, all the way, in which case, of course it must be, I suppose that the, I suppose it is. 5. They must be, till you can, several instances, it may require, there can never, in all such cases, in all they, give them the, do you mean to. 6. After that, without it, without such, great advantage, sent them, send it, as soon as they were, can be made, one of them, let us have, let us consider.

Phrases in the Third Position. 7. At the, had the, during the, had you made, at such, to be sure, to be there, I hope you will, I hope you can, other reasons, few persons. 8. Though you may, though you will, though you are, those who are, in much the, not to be made, however you may, however you will, our reasons. 9. Human heart, human kind, whom you may, whom you are, viewed it, used it, had it settled, about it, about the, put it, put them, young man-men.

PHRASES in which the joined words accommodate themselves to the position of the First. 10. It is important, it is impossible, you will understand, I am glad, of many of them, to many of them, of such, to such, of which you are, to which you are. 17. If this, if this is the, there is nothing, if it is necessary, if they were, if you are, to some extent, of some extent, of something, to something. 12. At such, though you may, of your, to your, was not so, it is said, it is not so, must do, must not be, let us proceed.

PHRASES in which the joined words accommodate themselves to the position of the SECOND. 13. In each, in which, in much, of these, of this, of those, of either, of their, of other, I did not, I do not, I had not. 14. Give these give this, give those, and if, and for, and few, as these, etc.

REPORTING ABBREVI-ATIONS.

TRIPLE-SIZED CURVES may be occasionally used without danger of illegibility. 1. Surrender their posts, squander their substance, render their accounts, further their interests, whether there are, whether their means. 2. Smother their friends, slaughter their foes, enter their protest, center their energies, feather their nests, murder their reputation.

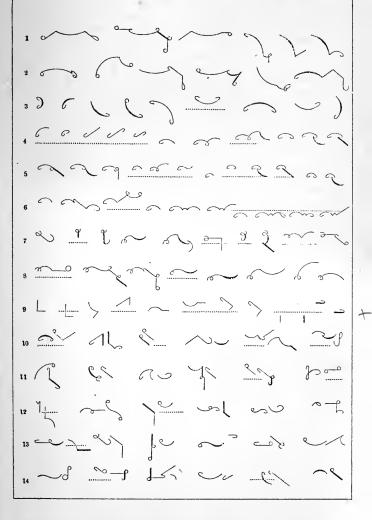
Own represented by the final N hook. 3. Their own, your own, have their own, save their own, further their own, when their own, murder their own, know their own, was their own.

WE-WITH, represented by the initial W hook. 4. We will, we will not, we are, we are in, we are not, we may, we may as well, we must leave, we mean-to, we mean to have, we mean to be. 5. We must be, we must have, we must try, we might, we might as well, we might not, we met, we meant-to, we meant to have, we meant to be, we may not, we may not have. 6. With me-my, with my permission, with my reasons, with him, with him you may, with with him you will, with whom, with whom you must, with whom you meant, with whom you are.

IN-UN, represented by an initial backward N hook. 7. Inspiration, inconsiderate, in consideration, insulting, insolvency, insecurity, unseasoned, unseasonable, unseemly, unscrupulous. 8. In some cases, in as many as possible, in some pursuits, in seeming, in something, in slaughtering, in smothering.

It expressed by halving the final (straight) consonant of a word. 9. Take it, took it, fetch it, write it, make it, knock it, preach it, approach it, at it, had it.

OF THE, indicated by writing the words between which the phrase occurs closer than usual. 10. Remarks of the speaker, head of the department, subject of the speech, representation of the language, inventor of the alphabet, meaning of the Constitution, letters of the Tribune, civilization of the people. 11. Wealth of the nation, industry of the people, speech of the President, translation of the Scriptures, height of the tower, music of the spheres, beauty of the scene, etc.



Com, con, cog, indicated by writing the remainder of the word or phrase nearly close to, and, when convenient, somewhat below the preceding syllable or word. 1. In comparison, incomplete, I will not complain, I will contrive, does not contain, receive his consent, does not contend, all such contentions, I will not discomfort them. 2. Their misconduct, do you accompany them, in all his complaints, is uncontrolled, we are recommended, I will not condescend, you must contradict, need not discompose yourself.

Le, RL, ML, NL, represented by large initial hook signs. 3. Learn, learned, learner, learned, color, cooler, gallery, roller, intolerable. 4. Real-ly, rely, rail, rule, relative, relation, relented, relinquish, girl, pearl. 5. Family, enamel, melancholy, million, camel, promulgate, promulgation. 6. Only, this only, journal, Phrenology, chronology, Colonel, funnel, tunnel, cannel.

MP sign, also represents in reporting style, MB, in Phrase ography MAY BE. 7. Ambition, ambitious, imbecile, embellish, perambulate, it may be ready, it may be as well, you may be right, you may be wrong. 8. May be considered, may be made, there may be some difficulty, there may be little, which may be likely, with which it may be received, they may be certain, they may be required.

We may be able to, we may be required, we may be addressed, we may be governed, we may be gratified, we may be greatly, we may be found, we may be chosen. 10. We may be charged, we may be certain, we may be quite sure, we may be tried, we may be present, we may be personal-ly, we may be considered, we may be thrown.

M-PER, M-BER, represented by a double-length MP-MB. 11. Timber, lumber, chamber, cumber, September, Humber, etc.

N-KER, N-GER, represented by a double-length NG. 12. Anchor, rancor, anger, finger, stronger, longer, longer than.

MENTAL, represented by a disjoined ment. 13. Instrumental. or instrumentality, ornamental, monumental, etc.

FROM -- TO. 14. From time to time, from day to day, from hour to hour, from place to place, from year to year, etc.

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TERMINATION BLE-BLY-BILITY, represented by a joined B when BL would be inconvenient. 1. Admissible, attainable, tenable, irrascible, impassable, sensible-ility, expansible-ility, incomprehensible-ility, accessible-ility.

To, occasionally omitted in Phraseography. 2. Mean to be, we mean to have, we meant to be, according to all the, said to have, is said to have, in relation-to-the, with respect-to-the, in referring-to-the, in reference-to-the. [The vowel sign for to is written when it can be conveniently joined.] 3. To him, to make, to come, to have, to represent, to write, to render, to leave, to some extent, to mention.

OF, OF THE, occasionally omitted in Phraseographs. 4. Church of God, Church of Christ, kingdom of heaven, word of God, words of my text, Son of God, point of view, point of fact, Honse of Representatives, member of Congress. 5. Houses of Parliament, world of fashion, members of Parliament, Secretary of the Treasury, circumstances of the case, one of the most, liberty of the people, liberty of the press, Constitution of the United States.

OMISSION of unimportant words in Phraseographs. 6. On the contrary, in the world, for the sake of, more or less, on the one hand, on the other hand, on either hand, in the first place, in the second place, in the next place, in the last place.

PREFIXES AND AFFIXES occasionally joined. 7. Introduce, introduced, interfere, interest, entertain, entertained, interpret, intercourse, therefore, undertake, interchange, selfish.

Vocalized words. The following words will be illegible if left unvocalized. 8. Idea, item, identified, wide, wife, ice, eyes, highest, now, new. 9. Endowed, occupy, occupied, suit, else; seat, site, (when used for city.) Obey, era, area, (Write one or both vowels; if one only, the latter.)

FIGURES. Write the Arabic figures for numbers, except one, two, three, ten, twelve. Write the value of noughts in Phonography. See line 10. 1, 2, 3, 10, 12. 24,000, 2,000,000, 13,000,000, 17,000, £146,000,000, \$18,000,000.

Scripture references. Write the book in the first position, the chapter in the second, and the verse in the third.

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Ir, expressed by halving a logograph. 1. Is it, as it, of it have it, give it, gave it, over it, from it, if it, wish it, when it, think it, upon it. 2. Above it, till it, until it, which it, which will it, had it or had had, there it, has had it, etc.

EXCEPTIONAL ABBREVIATIONS. For contractions not numerous enough for classification, see Vocabulary. 3. Nevertheless, not withstanding, temperance society, Wesleyan Society, in relation to-the, in regard to-the, in respect to-the, in referring to-the, in reference to-the. 4. With respect to-the, with reference to-the, with regard to-the, posterity, Indian Territory, identical, infinite, kingdom of God, kingdom of Christ. 5. Before hand, whensoever, wheresoever, onward, the first thing, the first subject, the first position, the first and second. etc.

DIRECTION OF THE STROKE VOWELS on, should; he. It has heretofore been optional with the reporter to strike on and should upward or downward. It is better to make it a rule to write both of these vowel signs in an upward direction, whether standing alone or joined. By observing this rule, on will never clash with he; and he, which is uniformly written downward, may, without danger of illegibility, be allowed to stand alone, by making it somewhat more apright, like ch; and on, a little more slanting, like the upward r. There is little danger of on clashing with I.

Positive and Negative words, containing the same consonants, are distinguished either by a difference of position, or of outline. 6. Moral, immoral; mortal, immortal; material, immaterial; resistible, irresistible; legal, illegal; religion, irreligion.

Words containing the same consonants and the same position vowels, but of unlike meaning, are distinguished by a difference of outline. 7. God, guide; greatly, gradually; desolate, dissolute; agen', gentlemen; cost, caused; ruined, renewed, etc.

UNLIKE WORDS, written with the same outline, are rendered sufficiently distinct by a difference of position. 10. Migrate, emigrate; amiable, humble; amazement, amusement; women, woman; ner iless, endless; stable, suitable; anybody, nobody; epistle, apostle; opposition, position, possession; prove, approve; indicted, indebted, undoubted; utterly, truly, etc.

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PHRASEOGRAPHY.

When the student begins to join words into phrases, he will not at first realize their importance in the attainment of speed; because the thought and time which he yet has to expend in recalling the forms of words, will be increased by the effort to unite them into phrases. This additional thought, however, is only incidental to the student's initiatory practice. To the advanced Phonographer, who writes from habit, without any perceptible effort of thought, and therefore without any perceptible loss of time in recalling the forms of words, the saving of time effected by not lifting the pen from the paper, is nearly one-half of that which would be needed to write the words separately.

Edriting Exercise. 1 That which you may desire to do is not necessarily that which is best to be done. 2 We have known several instances in which their intentions and desires have been misunderstood. 3 You must be willing to admit your errors, whether you are inclined or not. We have seen all the paintings on exhibition, and we think many of them are excellent. 5 When it is your determination to leave, you must be sure to let me know. 6 We fear you will be so much interested that you may forget your more important duties. 7 We have seen nothing in the way of painting that could for a moment be compared with it. 8 You must always endeavor to behave in this manner towards one another. 9 There are several instances in which you may perceive that you are evidently in the wrong. 10 We think you will find that there are as many persons present as can be comfortably seated. 11 It is manifest that his intention has been frustrated, and who would not be glad that it has been? 12 When all that can be said in its favor is considered, you will determine its worth. 13 You may prevent him making mischief when it is your interest and disposition to do so. 14 You may tell them that we shall be sure to be there sometime before they return. 15 You will be sure to be told when it is necessary that you should know what it is.

Phraseography.

REPORTING PRACTICE.

The size of the writing in these exercises is larger than the advanced Phonographer is recommended to adopt; but it is not larger than should be used during the first two months of the student's practice.

No exact size can be recommended as a standard for all writers. That size which would be best for a neat and precise writer, would be found to be a check upon the speed of a naturally quick and somewhat careless penman. The student who writes a precise longhand, will find these exercises may be advantageously reduced one-third in size after two months' practice; while free, easy, and careless writers, will find it to their advantage, both for the attainment of speed, and ease in deciphering their notes, to write nearly as large as the exercises here given.

Wiriting Exercise. 1. All that you ordered you will be likely to receive this day, or to-morrow most certainly. 2. There are many persons in this city who would be glad to undertake it in a moment. 3. You will find that all that is necessary to be done has been already attended to. 4. There is nothing more you can do for them, so you may as well go. 5. You must always do that which in your best judgment is best to be done. 6. You must surely know that your behavior for the most part has been inexcusable. 7. There is much that you will be sure to be told as soon as your friends return. 8. Did you mention to me that it was your intention to prevent the nuisance? 9. It is not that which seems most likely that is to be received without some examination. 10. We have told him that from thistime it must not be depended upon for anything. 11. We fear you will be likely to promise more than you can possibly do. 12. You will most likely be very much interested in all that takes place. 13. Many of those who were the first to promise cannot be relied upon in time of need. 14. That which is worth doing you will certainly admit is worth doing well. 15. We have seen them several times, and we have known their family to some extent.

Ahrascography.

UNVOCALIZED PHONOGRAPHY.

The Phonographer should, from the commencement of his practice, familiarize himself with the outlines of words, that is, consonant outlines left unvocalized. There is not time in reporting to insert any but necessary vowels, and these very To the practiced Phonographer, a large portion of the words of the language are as familiar without as with vowels. The words succeed, acquaintance, excellent, occurring in the second and third lines on the opposite page, are examples. The contraction Hon, for Honorable, when we are once familiar with it, is as easily read as would be the word in full; and when Dr., which means either Doctor or Debtor, is employed, we know by the connection in which it is used, what it is intended to indicate. So when a Phonographic sign is employed to represent two words, its connection, with equal certainty, determines its meaning.

Miriting Exercise. 1. I am sure you will find it to your advantage to listen attentively to his advice. 2. When I am inclined I shall be likely to succeed in all that I undertake. 3. I am glad you have made his acquaintance just now, for he is an excellent man. 4. I am certain I shall never succeed in this work without your help. 5. I dare say I shall have abundant reason to regret many things I have said. 6. I need scarcely tell you that I cannot sanction such a foolish attempt. 7. I suppose I am entitled to as many as I have already received. 8. I know that you will take care of their property, and I will ask nothing more. 9. I fear you will be greatly fatigued, and I beg you will return as soon as possible. 10. I will let them know that I must 11. I have done all I not be trifled with in this manner. can to further the interests of that association. certain that you are needed, and I think you may as well go there immediately. 13. I have always observed it, but I have never mentioned it before. 14. I understood it was his discovery, but I cannot credit it. 15. I must prevent a repetition of such scenes, for I think them disgraceful.

hraseography.

THE LIMIT OF INACCURACY.

The legibility of Phonography is admitted by all who are acquainted with it, but the legibility of the student's phonography depends upon himself. Words, Phonographically expressed, are readily deciphered when the written signs are more like what they are intended for, than they are like anything else: this must be the limit of the student's carelessness. The writer will soon become familiar with his own particular style of inaccuracy, but the nearer he approaches the standard forms of words, the greater will be the ease with which his writing will be deciphered by others. A neat and precise style should be the ever present aim of the student.

Cariting Exercise. 1. When a man does not know that he is in the wrong he is not to be blamed. 2. You will be certain to receive them, for he was engaged all day in finishing them. 3. He has intimated that he is not inclined to listen to any such proposals from that quarter. 4. He could not answer more than he understood, and that, certainly, was little enough. 5. He wisely considered that the best thing to be done was to trouble them with it no more. 6. He must know that the only consideration he is entitled to. is that which his birth bestows. 7. He went away as soon as it was discovered that he was nothing more than a designing trickster. 8. He surely is not in earnest, for he must know that he is not advancing the interests of his friends. 9. He told them that in less than a year he would most likely be on the way to Mexico. 10. He has not finished his lessons, therefore he must not think of returning with them. 11. He has never said that he has given them or any one else permission to obtain them. 12. He is in a most critical position, and he may find it difficult to get relief. 13. You will be pleased to learn that he has reminded them that he is not to be imposed upon. 14. He has not entertained a very good opinion of them since he was admitted a member. 15. He must not be blamed, for he meant to behave towards them better than they deserved.

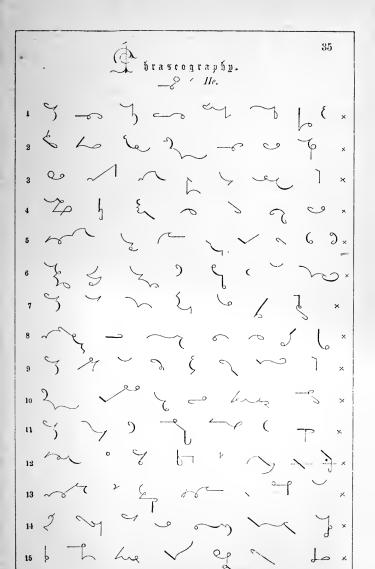
hrascography.

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LINES, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.

Theoretically, every line employed in Phonography is a right line, or an arc of some circle. Practically, all light lines become, to the fluent writer, portions of ellipses. The most rapid continuous line that can be described, is a flattened ellipse. The swiftest motions of a skilled penman, or the beautiful lines described by a dog's paw, as he scratches his ear, seem to be governed by the same law that determines the orbits of the heavenly bodies. The greater the velocity, the flatter the arc. This law is referred to, only that the student may be cautioned not to permit his right lines to become perceptible curves, and to induce him to strive for accuracy of outline in other respects.

Edriting Exercise. 1. When he was examining into their claims he went into the minutest details with them. 2. He is the best gymnast we have seen, and there are many excellent ones in this city. 3. As soon as you are ready you will have to tell him, for he knows nothing of it. 4. In all such cases he determined that he would not be imposed upon more than once. 5. He may as well leave, for he is not likely to have a better opportunity this season. 6. In this he was most conscientious, for he remained there several days without any remuneration. 7. When he was in the army he was noted for his judgment and discipline. 8. You will perceive that he gave many of them some most judicious advice. 9. When he was recently in conversation with them he forbade all mention of it. 10. There are many better reasons for this course which he is not inclined to explain. 11. When he was arranging their expedition he counselled them against it. 12. He must not have his energies distracted, or he will be sure to be beaten. 13. You must recollect that what he thinks he can do, he is most likely to succeed in. 14. He is sure to prevent it when he knows something of their abominable antecedents. 15. It is a custom which he intends to abolish as soon as it has been properly discussed.



METHOD OF PRACTICE.

After the corresponding style is mastered, the student is recommended to take one page of reporting practice at a time, which should first be carefully read, to ascertain if every principle of abbreviation introduced is thoroughly understood. The page should then be read several times, so that the eye may become familiarized with the words, for only when the forms of words are familiar, like the faces of our friends, should the student commence to write them. When the words can be traced with some degree of ease and speed, the student should write from dictation, and the same page may be advantageously written ten to twenty times.

Cariting Exercise. 1. It is true we might have given it our consideration, but we are inclined to think it is better to leave it as it is. 2. It is possible we may not understand each other on this point, we must therefore try to be somewhat more explicit. 3. We will not undeceive you just now, but we may mention that your interests will not be forgotten. 4. We did not think you would be willing to acknowledge that your counsels led us to this dreadful catastrophe. 5. We must be willing to render them assistance, for we may be liable to such accidents ourselves. 6. Although we may not be able to realize all that we desire, we mean to do all that we possibly can. 7. We will listen to anything you may suggest, but we will not promise to comply. 8. We have told you several times that we must not remain when there is nothing more for us to do. 9. We may wonder at his success, but we will not discourage him in his attempts. 10. We will not inconvenience you just now, and there is no necessity for you to further insist. 11. If we are assured that he will be willing to comply, we will not press our claims. 12. It is no wonder that he should be defeated when so few are devoted to his interests. 13. We are not certain of its fulfilment, for we dare not rely upon his promise. 14. We will consider, for we must be sure of our undertaking before we think of hazarding, etc.

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WRITING PRACTICE.

It is a waste of time for the student to attempt to write rapidly before he can write well. The difficulty of reading badly-written Phonography, more than counterbalances the speed acquired at the expense of distinctness. The word to be written should be perfectly familiar to the student, that is, its outline should be a picture in the mind's eye, which may be recalled without any apparent reflection. When this is the case, the student may write as fast as he can, to write well, and every hour's practice will increase his speed.

Mriting Exercise. It will not be your fault if you do not succeed, but till you fail I will not believe that you can. 2. You must not think that 1 will not agree to it when it is fairly brought before the house. 3. We are not disposed to act upon your suggestion till it is better understood and appreciated. 4. I fear you will not obtain his permission, if he cannot get the record in time. 5. If I am not able to succeed. I do not wish it to be considered a matter of regret. 6. Were it not for this decision on their part. I have not the slightest doubt we might succeed. 7. If it be not already secured I cannot obtain it till the council is reorganized. 8. We are not liable to prosecution if it is not brought before the House this session. 9, I did not observe till it was too late, that they were not sufficiently protected for such a journey. 10. It would have been better if such as are not accustomed to the drill had been dismissed at once. 11. I do not know the road sufficiently well to be sure, but I think such will not be our fate. 12. It would not have occurred had it not been for this most foolish and troublesome discovery of theirs. 13. I have not received the result of their most recent statistics, but I think it will not be likely to present an increase. 14. If it were not for this, the craftiest trick of all, their discomfiture would be certain and immediate. 15. I will not intentionally misrepresent them, but I do not think we are right in admitting them.

hraseography.

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UNVOCALIZED PHONOGRAPHY.

The student's first attempts to read unvocalized Phonography will not be unattended with difficulty; but when a page, like the opposite—and a more difficult one could not well be selected—has been read several times, and the student discovers—as he will be sure to do sooner or later—that each outline has its own distinctive peculiarity, which, when once known, makes it almost as legible without vowels as with them, he will be encouraged in his attempts to fix in his mind's eye all the common words of the language, so that the outline will as readily recall the word as the fully vocalized form.

Efficiency Exercise, 1. You must certainly call some other day, when there is more to be seen and done. 2. I know there is no necessity for this alarm, but whether you will receive their dispatch I cannot say. 3. Whenever there is a sign of dissension, the people, knowing their rights, will value their privileges. 4. I think there is one Senator who will not be likely to regret the passage of this bill, even at this unseasonable hour. 5. So there is to be an exhibition to-morrow: I am sure there will be many who will be glad to know it. 6. Whenever there is the least excitement, men leave their business and wonder with the rest. 7. I think that rather than submit to such dictation, the people would rather revolt. 8. I shall value their instructions, for I have the highest opinion of their intelligence and worth, Whenever there is a disturbance you may be sure there will be sufficient force to preserve us from harm. 10. We mean to follow their directions to the letter, for there may be some difficulty in the matter. 11. I think there is no particular hurry, as there is nothing that can be done till the chairman arrives. 12. I have their confession in their own words, and I think there is no necessity for further super-13. If there were better reporters employed, we might have their speeches fully reported. 14. I think there will be little difficulty for you will be sure to have, stc.

Dhrascography.

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READING PRACTICE.

While practice, both in reading and writing, is necessary to make a reporter, it is found that the relative amount of each needed to gain proficiency, greatly varies in different persons. To read Phonography easily, like the ability to read common print without faltering, or to spell well, depends, in a great measure, upon a person's organization. Those who are gifted with the memory of sight, that is, seeing a thing once and remembering it, make good readers of Phonography, unfaltering readers of common print, and good spellers. Those in whom this faculty is imperfectly developed, will need to devote almost as much time to reading, as to writing Phonography.

Ariting Exercise. 1. It is difficult to understand our own ignorance, for it requires knowledge to perceive it. 2. It has been wisely said that our differences of opinion lessen as we approach the grave. 3. If the wise and the good do not love you, it is not your misfortune, but your fault. 4. It is difficult for the rich to be humble, and it is impossible for the proud to be wise. 5. There are several substitutes for temperance and exercise, but there is nothing so good as the things themselves. 6. It is better to be a tortoise on the right track than a racer on the wrong. 7. Be at all times trustful and patient, for truth and virtue can never die. 8. He who never changed any of his opinions, never corrected any of his mistakes. 9. One thing at a time, and that done well, is an excellent rule, as many can tell. 10. He is a wise man who labors for that wealth that comes with a contented mind. 11. To mistake difficulties for impossibilities, may determine whether you will succeed or not. 12. If a man cultivates a spirit of kindness, he is sure to win affection and esteem. 13. To admit that we have been in the wrong is a proof that we are wiser than we were. 14. If you would have your business properly done, you must attend to it yourself. 15. Do all the good you can; you will find your own good in so doing.

braseography.

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The principles of Phonography and the methods of abbreviation explained in the Manual, and in the preceding pages of this work, will enable the student to express all the words of the language with exceeding brevity, and yet with a distinctness that will leave no room for hesitancy in reading. Many of the abbreviations which will be found in the Vocabulary, depend for their legibility upon the connection in which a word is used, and upon our assumed acquaintance with the language, and the customary forms of speech.

When we learned that we must not say a oblong book an hobbling gait, we also learned that nouns, adjectives adverbs and verbs, performed certain specific duties in the verbal expression of thought, and that a distinct terminology was for the most part assigned to each class of words. Our habitual speech is assumed to be the recognition and practice of these laws. If, in the phrases, "it is our interest to do so," "I was greatly interested," "I shall interest you," "it was an interesting performance," the italicised words were indicated by the same mark, any one who used our language as "to the manner born," would not hesitate in reading the sentence correctly.

The form of the present and past tenses of many verbs, in like manner, cannot be interchanged: when there is a possibility of doing so, and where it would lead to confusion, different signs are provided, and in no case are primitives and derivatives represented by the same sign, unless there is a certainty that the intended word would be understood.

Happily, there is no abiding necessity for all the abbreviations here provided, but it is a great convenience to the reporter to have them at his fingers'ends, ready for use, when an unusual burst of feeling fires the speaker's heart, and loosens his tongue, and his words flow with unwonted fluency. It is then that the amazing resources of the Phonographic art, and its adaptability to the most rapid utterance, are as surprising to the reporter, as the philosophy, and rigid accuracy of the corresponding style, were once a satisfaction and delight to the learner.

REPORTING LOGOGRAMS.

P

- 1 Weep 2 up 3 hope, happy, (in law) party
- 1 Comply 2 people-d 3 apply 5 3 practiced
- 1 Appear 2 principle-al-ly 3 practice, practical-ly
- 2 Upon, open 3 happen, punish-ed-ment
- 2 Poverty 3 hope to have
- 1 Option 2 compassion 3 passion
- 1 Perfect-ed 2 proof, prove 3 approve-al
- 1 Perfection 2 operation 3 oppression
- 1 Speak, speech, spoke 2 special 📏 1 spoken
- 2 Suspension \ 2 suspense
- 2 Suspicion

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- 1 Peace 2 pays, oppose 3 pass, hopes
- 2 Possess possessed possessor possessive
- 1 Weepest 2 post 3 passed, past, happiest
- 1 Compliance 2 complains 3 appliance, plans
- 2 Spiritual-ity Spiritualism
- 1 Express 3 suppress 2 surprise
- 1 Expressed 2 surprised 3 suppressed
- 1 Expression 2 scparation 3 suppression
- 2 Experience 2 experienced
- 2 Inexperience, in (the) experience, > inexperienced

- 1 Opposition, 2 position 3 possession 3 Put 01002 1 Complete, complied 3 applied 1 Particular-ly, appeared, pride 2 opportunity 3 proud 1 Point 2 opened, upon it 3 happened 1 Plaintiff 2 complaint, complained 3 plant, planned 1 Profit-ed-able 2 proved 3 approved ς 2 Suspend 1 Spirit 2 spread \mathbf{R} 1 By 2 be, object 3 to be 011110110100
 - 1 Belong-ed 2 able
 - 1 Liberty 2 remember, member 3 number-ed
 - 1 Combine-ation 2 been 3 boon
 - 2 Above

3

- 2 Objection-able objective
- 2 Belief, believe Sobelieved
- 2 Remembrance
- 1 Brief 2 brave
- 2 Subject 3 is to be
- 1 Buys 2 a-base, objects 3 abuse
- 2 Subjective 🔪 3 about
- 1 Built, build-ed-ing 2 able to, bold, blood [brute
- 1 A-broad, brought 2 remembered, bread 3 brood.
- 1 Behind, combined, be not 2 bent, bend 3 bound

2 Above it

1 Blind 2 blend, blunt 3 bland

T

- 1 Time 2 it 3 at, out
- 2 Tell, till, it will 3 at all, until
- 1 Internal, try 2 truth 3 true
- 2 Contain attain, ten 3 at one, town, at-tune
- 1 (it) ought to have 2 whatever 3 it (would) have,
- 3 At length

[out of

- 2 Twelve, it will have
- 2 Eternal, eternity 1 Contrive
- 1 City, sit 2 set 3 suit, sat, satisfy-fied-actory
- 2 Consist system 6 this system
- 2 State (sometimes ? in phr.) 3 stout
- 1 Times, ties, toss 2 it is, its, tis 3 itself, at his
- 1 Tossed 2 taste, test 3 At first

 Contains attains, tens 3 at once, towns, at-tunes
- 1 Set off 2 set forth
- 2 Station 3 satisfaction
- 2 Constitution
- 2 Circumstance C circumstances
- 1 Strength 2 external-ity
- 2 Construction
- 2 Instruct-ed U instructive
- 2 Instruction, in (or in the) construction

- 2 Consistency sustain
- 2 Consistence sustains Sister
- I It ought 3 it would, it had, at it
- 1 Till it, tell it 2 told
- 1 Tried 2 toward, trade [not, it would not, at-tuned
- 1 Contained, contend, it ought not 2 attend, attained.
- 1 (it) ought to have had 3 it would have had
- 1. It will not
- 3 It will have had 1 1 contrived
- 1 Constant 2 stand
- 1 Consistant 2 sustained & constituent
- 1 Constituted 2 stated P consisted

\mathbf{D}

- l Dollar 2 do, day 3 had, due, advertise-d-ment
- 1 Idle 2 delivered, delivery
- 1 Doctor 2 dear 3 during, dark
- 1 Denominate-d-tion 2 done 3 down, providential
- 1 Divine 2 differ-ent-ence 3 advance-d
- 1 Edition 2 condition 3 addition
- 1 Derive & derivative
- 1 Derision 3 duration
- 1 Seed, side 2 said 3 sad, has had
- 2 Is said 3 has said
- 1 Steed, 2 stead 3 stood
- 2 Consider-able-ably | inconsiderable

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- 2 Said to have C is said to have
- 2 Consideration \(\) in (or in the) consideration
- 1 Denominations 2 audience 3 providence
- 2 Deliverance
- Darkens, darkness] darken-ed
- 1 Did 3 had had, had it, added
- 1 Delight-ed
- 1 Deride-d 2 dread-ed 3 during it
- 1 Did not 2 do not 3 had not, had it not
- 3 Has had it
- 1 Considered, considerate Y inconsiderate

- 1 Each 2 which 3 much 1762100191
 - 1 Each will 2 which will 3 much will
 - 1 Cheer 2 chair, which are 3 which were
 - 1 Which ought to have 2 whichever, which h ve 3 which would have
 - 2 Which are to have, which are of 3 which were to have, wh. were of
 - 1 As, or is each 2 such 3 as much
 - 2 Such a one
 - 1 Such ought to have 2 such have 3 such would
 - 1 Such will such will have

Thave

- 2 Such are 3 such were
- 1 Which ought, which it 3 which had, which would
- 1 Child, which will it
- 1 Cheered 2 charity 2 charitable-bly

1 Which ought not 2 which not 3 which wd not, which had not

0	1 Which dught not 2 which not 3 which we not, which had not
6	1 Which ought to have had 2 which have had 3 which
s	1 Which will not [would have had
1	2 Which are not 3 which were not
	1 Such ought 3 such had, such would
O	1 Such ought not 3 such would not, such had not
C	1 Such ought to have had 2 such have had, 3 such
P	2 Such will have had [would have had
0	2 Such will not
	${f J}$
/	1 Joy 2 advantage, Jesus 3 large, Jew
	2 Angel L angelic archangel 3 evangelic
1	2 Danger & dangers-ous 3 larger, jury (sometimes)
	1 Religion, join 2 general-ly 3 imagine-ary-ation
/	2 Jehovah
	2 Generation degeneration dregeneration
1	1 Religous, joys 2 advantages 3 Jews
/	2 Just 3 largest
1	2 Generals, generalize
1	1 Religionist 2 generalized / 3 generalization
1	2 Justification
6	3 Evangelize
2	2 Jurisdiction
	1 Gentlemen 2 gentleman 3 imagined
	1 Controlled 2 Southern 1 - S-1

K 1 Kingdom, common / commonly 2 come, country 1 Call, equal-ly equalization 2 difficult-y 1 Christian-ity 2 care, occur coccurrence 3 cure 1 Coin 2 can 1 Caution-ed 2 occasion-ed 3 action ر ا ا ا 1 Call forth 3 Conclusion 3 seclusion 1 Creation _= 1 creative, 2 careful 1 Skill 2 scale 3 school 1 Scripture-al, describe-d 3 secure 3 security --- 1 Because, kingdoms 2 comes, countries 3 accuse 1 Commonest, cost 2 coast 3 cast 1 Descriptive o 1 description --مے 1 Consequential Q o 1 consequence Q consequent 1 Inscribe-d (e inscription) 3 insecure **a**—-<u>—е</u> 1 Acquisition 2 accession 3 accusation 1 Quite 2 could 3 act = 1 cannot 2 account 1 Called, equalled 2 cold 3 conclude-d 1 Creature 2 court, cared, occurred, 3 cured, accurate 5 1 Client 3 my client shis client 2 their client 0-1 Secret 2 sacred 3 secured - unsecured 2_ 1 Skilled 3 seclude, schooled a secluded 1 Collect-ed - 1 collective 1 collection 1 Corrected - 1 corrective - 1 correction 2 Character ___ 2 characters-ize __ characteristic

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- 1 Give-n 2 together, go 3 ago
- 2 Glory, glorify-ied
- 1 Degree, agree 2 grow 3 grew
- 1 Begin-ning, gone 2 again, gain, begun 3 began
- 2 Organ 1 organic
- 2 Gave, govern-ed-ment
- 2 Glorification
- 1 Signify-ied, significant
- 1 Signification 1 significance significative

[3 1 significancy

- 1 Organs, organize 1 organized
- 1 Organization organism
- 2 Glories, glorious
- i God, got 2 good, get
- I Guilt-y 2 glad, gold
- 1 Agreed 2 great
 - 1 Gift, give it 2 gave it

\mathbf{F}

- 1 If, off 2 for 3 few, half
- 1 Follow-ing, awful 2 full-y 3 flew
- 1 Offer, free 2 from
- 1 Often, fine 2 Phonography
- 1 Confession 2 fashion 3 confusion
- 2 Philanthropy-ic-ist
- 1 Feature, if it 2 after 3 future fact

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9

- 1 Followed 2 float, flood
- 1 From it 2 afraid 3 fruit
- 1 Find, fond 2 faint 3 found
- 1 If there or their 2 for their, father
- 1 Follow their
- 1 Free their, offer their 2 further, farther (Farther is usually employed in reference to distance in time or place; further in reference to addition of quantities.
- 2 Further their

V

- 1 Ever 2 have 3 however, view
 - 2 Evil, 3 value C 3 valued
 - 1 Over 2 every, very 3 who ever
- 1 Even evening, in phraseography
- 2 Vision
- 2 Every one, or \ when more convenient
- 1 Conversion 2 version 3 aversion
- 1 Conceive 2 Saviour, several
- 1 Of it, void 2 have had, have it, vote, 3 viewed
- 1 Over it 2 virtue virtuous virtual virtuously
- 2 Have not when more convenient [3 avert-ed
- 1 Of their 2 have there 3 however there or they are
- 3 Value their \(\)1 over their 3 whoever their they are [view their

TH

- 2 Think 3 thank, thousand-th
 2 Theology, theological (Catholic-ism)
 1 Author 2 three 3 through 3 through one
 2 Saith 2 south south-eastern
 1 Thought 2 think it [3 throughout
 1 Authority (authoritative) 2 third, threat-d
 2 Think their or they are 3 thank their
 3 Through their
- TH(1 Thee, thy 2 them, they 3 thou, though C 2 They will 9 1 Either 2 their, there, they are 3 other C 1 Within, thine 2 then 3 than 6 1 These, thyself 2 this 3 thus, those 6 2 Themselves, this is C 1 Is thy, as thy 2 as they 3 as though, as thou C 1 That, they ought 2 without 3 they would, they had, though it 1 There ought 2 there it 3 there wd. there had 9 1 On either hand, there ought not 2 on the other D 3 There would not, there had not [hand 1 Thither 2 the other 3 though there

- 1 See, saw 2 so, say 3 us, use (noun))
 - I Astonish-ed-ment 2 establish-ed-ment
- 2 Cessation 1 secession
- 2 First
 - 1 Eastern 3 astern

\mathbf{Z}

1 Eyes, ease, easy 2 was 3 use, (v.) whose

1 Is it 2 as it, has it 3 used

- 1 Is, his 2 as, has
- 1 Is his, is as 2 as is, as his, as has
- 1 Is there 2 was there, as or has there

SH

- 1 Wish, she 2 shall, shalt, show 3 issue
 - 1 Wisher 2 sure-ly 3 assure
 - 1 Shine, shone 2 shown, shun
 - 1 Wished, wish it, she ought 2 shall it 3 she wd.,
 - 1 Short 3 assured

[she had

1 Wish their 2 shall their 3 assure their

ZH

- 2 Usual-ly
 - 2 Pleasure 3 measure immeasurable
 - 3 Measured > unmeasured 3
 - 3 Measure their

L

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1 Law, ill 2 will, 3 whole, allow

1 Line, lean 2 alone

2 Revelation 3 revolution

1 While, we will 2 well 3 wool

1 Seal 2 as or is well, soul, sale 3 salvation

1 Style, steal 2 still, stole, stale 3 stool

1 Laws, loss 2 less 3 allows, lose

1 Light 2 let, late

1 Will not (c we will not) 2 lend-t 3 land

1 Lead 2 led, h-old, held 3 loud, lad

1 Wild, wield 2 will it

1 Loiter, lighter 2 letter 3 latter

R (downward)

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1 Her, here 2 are, air 3 our, hour

1 Herein 2 earn 3 our own

2 Oration

1 Herself, arise 2 heirs, airs 3 h-ours, ourself, a-

2 Concern-ing

[rouse

2 Art, heart

2 Are not, earned 3 around

2 Concerned

1 Lord, read 2 word, heard 3 hard

1 Order 2 are there

R (upward)

- / 1 We are 2 where, wear, wore 3 aware
- 1 We are in 2 wherein, worn 3 with our own
- 1 We are of, we are to have 2 whereof 3 aware of
 - 2 Are not, rent, rend 3 round
- 1 Ward 2 world, were it, where it
- 1 We are not 2 were not,
- 2 Surround

M

- 1 Me, my 2 him, may, am 3 whom, home
- 1 Men, mine, mean 2 man 3 human
- 1 Mission 2 motion
- 1 With me, with my 2 we may, with him
- 1 Women, we mean-to 2 woman
- 1 Myself 2 himself, amaze 3 homes, amuse
- 1 Seem, similar-ity 2 same, some 3 consume
- 2 Some one

2

9

- 1 Might, meet-ing 2 met
 - 1 Mind 2 may not, am not, amount 3 movement,
- 1 We might, we meet 2 we met [mount
- 1 We meant-to 2 we may not
 - 1 Somewhat, is met 2 as might, has met
- 1 Immediate-ly 2 made 3 mad, mood
- 1 Seemed, is made 2 as or has made 3 consumed

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- 1 Important-ce 2 improve-ed-ment
- 1 Impossible-ity 2 improves
- (Mb) may be (used principally in Phraseography)
- (W-mb) we may be (used only in Phraseography)
- 1 Remark-able-bly, Mr., mere 2 more, mercy 3 humor
- 3 Humored
- 1 Metre, mitre 2 matter, mother, may their
- 2 Some other , smother 3 smoother
- 2 Some other one
- 2 Murder-ed
- 1 Simple-y-fy-fied 2 as may be

N

- 1 In, any 2 no, know 3 own
 - 1 Near, nor, honor 2 manner 3 owner, in our
 - 1 Opinion 2 none, known 3 union
 - 1 Information 2 nation, notion
- 1 When, win, wine 2 one
 - 1 Influence, in his 2 knows, know his, commence
 - 1 United States 2 commences, knows his [3 news, owns
 - 1 Influenced 2 next, commenced
 - 1 Seen, sin, sign, is in 2 is no, h-as no 3 soon, his

Town

- 2 Only
- 1 Is known 2 has known, has none 3 soon one
 - 2 Stenography
 - 1 Not, night, in it 2 note, nature natural-ly

1 Went, when it 2 wont 3 wound
2 On (the) one hand
1 Is not 2 as not, has not, sent
1 Need 2 under, end 3 hand, owned, hand in hand
1 Signed, sinned 2 send 3 sound
1 Honored 2 mannered
1 Entire, neither, in their 2 another, enter 3 no other
1 In their own 2 another one 3 no other one
1 Winter, 2 wonder-ful
1 Is in their 2 center 3 soon their

NG

1 Thing, England, English 2 language 3 young
1 Single, singular-ly-ity, sing, song 2 sang
1 Anchor 2 hunger, hungry 3 anger, angry, younger

$\overline{\mathbf{W}}$

2 Why, way, weigh 3 away
1 Wither, whither, 2 weather, whether
2 Whether there

1 Northern

${ m Y}$

2 Your 6 yours, yourself 6 yourselves
1 Yield-ed

\mathbf{H}

2 He 3 holy holier of holiest

1 Hiss 6 he is 2he has 3 house

1 Is he 2 as he has he

VOWELS.

• 1 The 2 a 3 ah!

2 An, and

1 All 2 too, two

1 Already 2 before 3 oh, owe

1 Ought 2 who

1 Of 2 to

1 Or 2 but

1 On, 2 should

v 1 I, eye, high

v 1 Aye

2 How

1 We

1 With, 2 were

1 Water

1 What 2 would

1 Ye, year, years, yearly

2 Yet

1 Beyond

2 You

When a portion of a word is represented by a dotted line, it may be omitted without danger of illegibility.



The hypnen indicates that any of the derivatives formed by the added syllable or syllables, may be represented by the sign provided for the first, or radical word.

VOCABULARY.

ACT

AFF

Advocate, defect 2

Affect, fact, effect 2

Affection, fiction 1

Affectionate

ACC

Accessible

Accessory

Accident

Accession, acquisition1

62

A, a, an, or and, initial Accidental Actuated or final, is expressed by Accommodate-d Acute, quiet 1 a joined vertical or hor-Adamant, demand 2 Accompany, company izontal tick. Accomplish Add, advertise-d-ment Abandoned Accordance Added, had it, had had Abase, abuse 3 Accord-ing-to, creature Addition, condition 1 Able, belong-ed 1 Additional, conditional 1 Able to, bold, blood Account, cannot 1 Able to have Accredit, credit 1 Adequate, educate 2 Abode, body 1 Accrue, cure Administer About, bad Accrued, cured Administered-rate-ed Above Accuracy Administrator Above it Accurate, court 2 Admiralty Abroad, broad, brought Accusation, accession2 Admit-ted-tance Abrupt-ness Accuse Admonish, diminish 2 Absence, business 1 Accused, cast 2, cost 1 Admonition, diminution 2 Adulation, delusion 3 Acknowledge Absolute, obsolete 1 Adulatory Abstract-ed Acknowledged Abstraction Acquaint-ed-ance Adulterous Adultery Acquiesce, chaos 2 Absurd Advance-d Acquired, awkward Absurdity Advancement Abundance Acquisition, accession2 Advantage, age Acquit, quiet 1, acute 3 Abundant-lv Advantageous-ly Abuse, abase 2 Advert, divert 1 Accelerate Act of Congress Acts of Congress Advertise-d-ment Accept-able-ness Advised, devised 1 Access, excess 2 Acted, connected 1

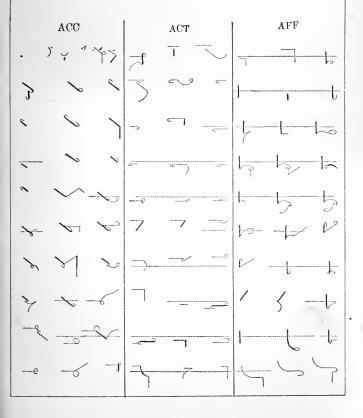
Action, caution

Active-ity

Actual-ly

Actuate

VOCABULARY.



Affluence fullness 2 Affluent, fluent 2

Afford-ed, fort Afraid, offered 1 After, fate, future 3

Afterwards Again, begin 1 Against, organized 1

Age, advantage, joy 1 Agency Agent, giant 1

Aggrandize
Aggrandizement
Aggregate-d

Aggregation, congregation 1 Ago, together 2 Agree, degree

Agreed, great 2 Agriculturalist Agriculture-al

Ah! Ahead, head 2 Ailment, aliment 3

Alabama Alarmed Alcohol

Alike, alack 3 Aliment, element 2 Alkali

All Allegory-ical Alleviate, elevate 2

Alleviation, elevation 2 Alliance, allowance 3 Alliteration, alterat'n 2

Allow, whole Allude-ing, allowed Allusion, illusion 1

Almighty Almost, most 2 ∆lone, loan, line 1 Along, long 2 Alphabet Alphabetical

Already Also Alteration

Altered, loitered 1 Although Altitude

Always Am, him; me, my 1 Am not

Amazement, amusement 3 Ambiguity Ambiguous

Ambition
Ambitions-ly
Amelioration, melioration 2

America-u Amiable, humble 3 Amidst, midst 1

Ammunition, munition 1 Among Amongst

Amount, mount 3 Ample-y Amuse, amaze 2

Amused, must 2 Amuzement, amaze'nt 2 Analysis

Analyze Anchor-ed Angel

Angelic Anger, angry Anglo-Saxon

Animal Animal kingdom Anniversary

Announce, annoyance 1
Announced
Annoyance

Annual-ly Anonymous, unanimous 3 Another, enter

Another one Answered Antagonism

Antagonist-ic Anterior, interior 2 Antichrist

Anticipate-d Anticipation Antidote

Antiquaria**n** Antiquity Anxiety

Anxious Any Anybody, nobody 3

Anything, knowing 2 Anywhere, nowhere 2 Apartment

Apostle, epistle 1 Apparently Appear, principle-ally 2

Appearance Appeared Appertain

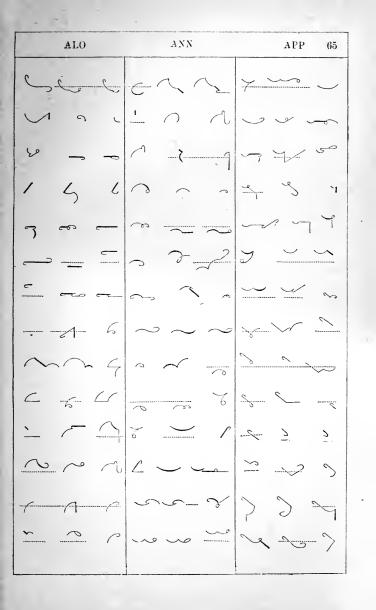
Appliance, plans Applicable-ility Applied

Apply, comply 1 Appoint, Appointed

Appointment
Apportion, portion 2
Appreciate

Appreciated
Appreciation
Apprehend, comprehen 12

Apprehensible-ility
Apprehension
Approach-able, preach1



Approbation, probation 2
Appropriate
Appropriated

66

Appropriation, preparation 2
Approve
Approved

Approximate-d-tion Aptitude Aqueous, acquiesce 3

Arbitrary Archangel Archbishop

Architect-ure-ural Ardent, radiant 2 Are

Are not Are there, order-ed 1 Argue, irregular 2

Argued Arise, hers, horse Aristocracy-tic

Arithmetic-al-iau Arkansas . Arose, arise 1

Around, earned 2 Arouse, ours Aroused

Arrange-ment Arranged Arrest

Arrival Arrive Art

Article
Articulate, articled
Articulated

Articulation Artificial-ity As, has

As each, as much 3 As tor, as if 1 As has, as is As he, as the, has he As his, has his As if, as for 2

As if it As it, has it As it had

As it had not As it were As it will

As it will not As it would As it would have

As it would have had As it would not As made, has made

As may be As may not As might, smite

As much, as each 1 As not, has not As they

As though As thy, is thy As well, as will

Ascend-ed-ancy Ascendant Ascent, assent

Ascertain Ascertained Ascribe-d

Aside Aspersion Aspiration

Assemble-y-ed Assent, assigned 1 Assert, assort 1

Assertion Assess Assessed, assist 1

Assiduity Assign Assigned Assignment Assist, ceased Assistance

Assisted Associate-d Association

Assort, assert 2 Assurance Assure, sure 2

Assured-ly Astern Astonish-ed-ment

Astronomy-ical
At, out, it 2
At all, until
At all his
At all its

At his, itself At it, it would. At its

At first

At length
At once
At one
Atheism

Atheist-ical Atlantic

Atlantic ocean Atmosphere-ic-al Atone, attune

Atoned, attained 2 Atonement, attainm't ? Atrocious

Attached, touched 2 Attain, atone 3 Attainable

Attainment, atonem't & Attend, attained Attendance

Attendant
Attracted, contracted 3
Attraction, contract'n 3

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<u></u>	})	5	T	1	1

Attraction of gravitation Attractive-ness Auction, caution

Auction, caution
Audacious
Auditor, editor 2

Augment-ed-ation August Ausoicious-ly-ness

Authentic Authenticity Author

Anditory

Authoritative Authority Auxiliary

Available Avaricious Average

Averse, verse 2 Aversion, version 2 Avert-ed

Avoidance 2
Avoidance

Await-ed Awake, weak 1 Awaked

Awaken, weaken 1 Aware, we are 1 Away, way 2

Awful-ness Awkward, acquired Ave

B

Bad, bade, about Balance Balanced

Bankable Bank-rupt-cy Banter-ing Baptism-t-ed Barbarian Barbarism

Barbarity Barbarous-ly Baseness, business 1

Batter-y, better 2 Be, by 1, to be 3 Be not, bend 2, bound 3

Beatify Beauties-cous Beautiful-ly

Beautify Because, cause Become

Been, combine 1, boon3 Before; oh, owe 3 Beforehand

Begin-ning, began 3 Beginner Begun, began 3

Behave Behavior Behind, combined

Behold, beheld Being Belief, believe

Believed Believer Belong-ed

Benefactor Beneficent-ce-ly Beneficial-ly

Benefit-ed Benevolert-ce-ly Benignity-ant

Bespeak Betray Better, bitter 1

Between Beware, be aware 3 Beyond Bid; bad, bade 3 Bigot-ed-ry Bend, combined 1

Biography-ic-al Birth Birthright

Bishop Blind, blend 2, bland 3 Board of trade

Body, abide, abode 2 Bold, able to, blight 1 Boldness

Bound, band Bounty-full-ness Boy, by, object 2

Bread, remembered Breadth Breath

Brethren, brain 2 Brief, brave 2 Briefer, braver-y 2

Briefly Britanic Majesty British

British America British Majesty Broad, brought, bright

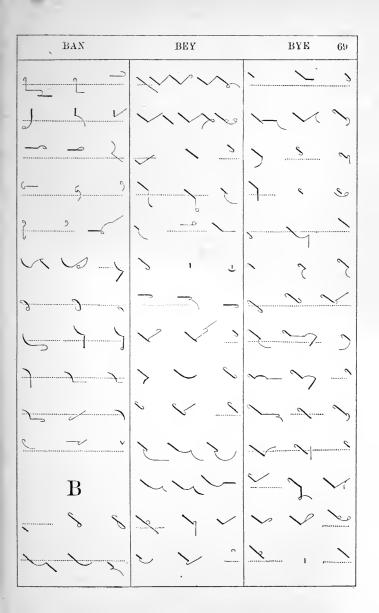
Broken-hearted Brother Brotherhood

Brotherly Brutality Build-ed-ing, built

Builder Burdensome Burial

Burnt, burned Burst Business, absence 3

Busy body
But, or 1
By, buy; be, object 2



C

Cahinet Calculable Calculate-d

Calculation California Call, equal

Called, equalled Call forth Can; coin, keen 1

Candidate Cannot, account 2 Capability

Capable Care, occur; cure 3 Cared, occurred 2

Careful-ly Carpenter Catalogue

Category-ical Catholic-ism Catholic Bishop

Caught, quite Cause, because Caused, accused 3

Caution-ed, auction Cautiously Ceased, assist

Celebrate Celebrity, salubrity 3 Celestial

Cemetery, symmetry Central Centre-d

Century Certain-ly Certificate

Cessation, secession 1 Challenge-d Challenger Chamber Chamber of Commerce Change-d

Change-able-y Chairman Chanter

Character, correct 1 Characteristic Characterized

Characterizes Characters-ize Charge-d

Chargeable Charitable-y Charity

Checred Cheerful-ly-ness Chemical-ly-istry

Child Childhood Children

Christ Christian-ity Christian religion Christians-ize

Children of God

Church of Christ Church of England Church of God Church of Rome

Circular Circulate-d Circulation

Circumstance Circumstances Circumstantial

City, voc. seat, site Cloud, conclude Coalition, collusion 3

Cold, called 1 Collateral Collation, coalition 1 Collection Collection Collective

Collision, conclusion 3
Colonist
Colonization

Colony Color-ed Combine

Com, con, or cog may he ex pressed, when necessary, by writing the word in which at occurs close to the preceding one

Combined, bind Come, country Comfort-ed

Comfortable-y Commandment Commence

Commenced Commencement Commences

Commercial
Commission
Common, country 2

Commonest Commonly Communicate-d

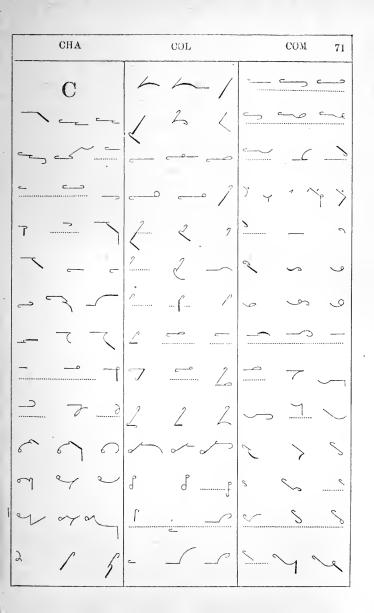
Communication
Community, unity 3
Company, accompany

Comparatively Compelled Complain

Complaint, complained Complement, compliment Complete, complied

Completely Completion Compliance

Comply Comprehend, apprehend3 Comprehensible-ility



Comprehension Conceal, seal, soil Concealed, sold 2

Conceived, saved 2 Concentrate

Concern Concerned Concert-ed, sort 1

Concession, session 2 Conciliate Conciliation, consolation 2

Conclude-d, cloud Conclusion, collision 1 Conclusive-ly

Condemnation, damnation 3 Condensation Condition, edition 1

Conditional-ly Conduct, educate 2 Conformable-y

Congenial, genial 2 Congeniality Congratulate

Congratulation Conjecture-d-al Conjunction

Connecticut Conscience Conscientious-ly-ness

Conscious Consciously Consciousness

Consequent-ly, second 2 Consequential

Conservative members Consider-able-y

Consideration Considered Consist Consisted Consistence Consistency

Consistent-ly Consolation, solution 3 Consonant

Conspicuous-ly-ness Constant-ly Constituent

Constitute-d Constitution Constitution of the U. S.

Constitutional-ly Constitutionality Construction

Consume, psalm Consumed, seemed 1 Consumption

Contained, contend Contains Contaminate-d

Contamination Contemplate-d-ion Contended

Contingent-cy Continue Continues

Contract-ed, attract-ed3 Contradict-ory Contradiction

Contradistinction Contradistinguish-ed Contrivance

Contrived Convenience Convenient-ly

Conversant Conversation Conversational

Convert-ed Conviction, avocation 3 Co-operate

Co-operation Copy, keep 1 Cordiality

Corn Corporeal Correct-ed-ness

Correct manner Correction Correctly

Correspondence Corresponding Sec'y Corresponding Society Could, act 3

Count, account 2
Countenance
Counteract
Counterbalance

Counterbalanced Counterfeit Countermand

Countersign Country, common 1 Countryman

Countrymen Course, cares Court, accurate 3

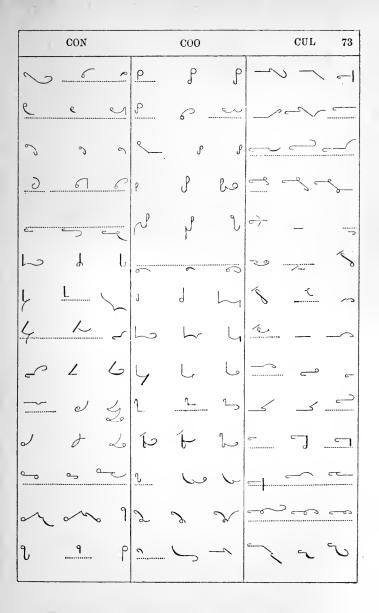
Cover Covered Creation

Creature, according Credence Credit-able, accredit 2

Credulity Criminal-ity-ate-d Critical

Cross examination Cross examine Cross examined

Culpable-ility Cultivate-d Cultivation



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Cupidity Cure, accrue Cured, accurate

Curiosity Curious, cures Cursory

\mathbf{D}

Damper, larger 3 Dangerous

Dark Darken-ed Darkness

Daughter, debtor 2 Debilitate-d Debility

Debt, deity 1, duty 3 Decapitate-d-ion Deceased

December Decent, descent 2 Declaim-atory-ion

Declare-d Dedicate-d, deduct-ed 1 Defend

Defendant (in law)
Defense
Deficient-cy

Deform-ed-ity Degenerate Degeneration

Degrade-ation Degree, agree Deity, debt 2, duty 3

Deject-ed-ion Delaware Delicacy

Delicate-ness Delight-ed Delight-li Deliver-ed-y Deliverance Delusion, adulation 2

Demand-ed, diamond 1 Democracy-tic Demonstrate-d

Demonstration Demoralization Denominate-d-ion

Denominations
Denunciate-d
Denunciation

Depart-ed-ing Department Depend-ant-cnt-ce

Depended Dependency Deprave-ity, deprive 1

Depraved, deprived 1 Deprecate-d-ion Depreciate-d-ion

Derange-ment Deride-d, dread-ed 2 Derision, duration 3

Derivation Derivative Derive

Derived Derogation Derogate-ory

Describe-d Description Descriptive-ness

Deserve-d Desideratum Designation

Desire-able Desolate Desolation

Desperation Desperation Despicable-ness Despot-ic, dispute 3
Despotism
Destruction

Destructive Determination Determine-able

Determined-l**y** Detest-able Detestation

Detriment-al
Develop-ed-ment
Devised, advised 3

Devolve-d Dexterity Diameter-rical-ly

Diction, education 2 Did; had had, had it 3 Did not, do not 2

Diet, deity, duty 3 Differ-ed-ent-ence Difficult-y, call 1

Dignity, dignify-ied Delinquency Delinquent

Dilapidate-d-ion
Dilution, delusion 3
Diminish-ed, admonished 3

Dimination, admonition 3
Diplomacy

Diplomat-ic Direct-ed

Director Directory

Disadvantage Disadvantages-ous Disappoint-ed-ment

Disbelief-ve Disbelieved Discharge

Discontinue Discontinued Discountenance-d

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1	L 6 5 5	
4-1	1 3 6	<u> </u>
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L	Y L L	
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r t	Y Y Y T	este et e

Discordant Discover-ed-y Discreet, discord 2

Discrepancy Discriminate-d-ion Diseased, disased 3

Dishonor-able Disinterested-ly-ness Dislike-d

Disorganization Di-parage-ment Dispelled, despoiled 1

Dispensation Dispersion, desperat'n 2 Displayed

Displeasure Dispute-d, despot 2 Disqualify-ed-cation

Dissatisfaction Dissatisfy-ied Dissent, decent

Dissimilar Dissimilar**ity** Dissolute

Dissolution Distinct Distinction

Distinctive Distinguish-ed Distinguishable

Distribute-d Distribution District of Columbia

Diversity, adversity 3 Divert-ed, advert-ed 3 Divest, advised 3

Divine-ity, differ-ed-ent Divine Being Divulge-d

Do not, had not 3 Doctor, dear 2 Doctrine-al Dollar, advertisement 3
Domestic
Domination, condemnation 2

EFF

Doubt-ed, had had Doubter, editor 2 Doubtless

Down, providential Downcast Downfall

Downhearted Downright Downtrod-den

Downward Dullness Duration

During Dutiful Duty

Dwelling house Dwelling place Dyspepsia-tic

 \mathbf{E}

Each, watch; much 3
Each will, which will 2
Ear, hear, her

Earned, are not Earnestly Ease, easy; use 3

East, astonish-ed Eastern East Indies

Eccentric-ity Ecclesiastical Economy-ical

Edition, addition 3 Editor, auditor 1 Education, diction 1

Effect; fact, affect 3
Efficaciously
Efficient-ly-cy

Effort, afraid Eh? Either, other 3.

Elaborate Elect Electric-it**y**

Electrical Elder, leader 1 Elegy, eulogy 3

Element, aliment 3
Elevate alleviate 1
Elevation, alleviation 1

Emigrate, migrate 1 Emigration, migration1 Emminent, imminent 1

Emperor Empire City Empire State

Emphatic-al Emptiness Enable, unable 3

End, under; hand 3 Endanger Endeavor

Endeavored Endless, needless 1 Enemy, name 2

England, English Enjoy, knowledge 2 Enlarge-ment

Enlarged Enormity Enormous

Enquire Enroll Enrolled

Entangle-d-ment Entertain Entertained

Entertainment Enthusiasm Enthusiast-ic-al

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Entire, enter 2 Entirely Enveloped

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Envoy, never 2 Episcopal-ian-cv Episcopal church

Epistle, apostle 3 Equal, call Equalization

Equalled, called Error

Erroneous

Escape-d Especial-ly Essence, science 1

Essential-lv Establish-ed-ment Estate

Esteem Esteemed Estimate

Et cetera Eternal, eternity Eternal life

Eulogy, elegy 2 Evade, avoid 1 Evangelic-al

Evangelization Evangelize Evangelized

Evasion, vision 1 Even, evening Event, have not 2

Eventual-ly Ever, however 3 Everlasting

Evermore Every, very Every one

Everywhere Evidence Evident

Evil, value 3 Evolution, violation 1 Exaggerate-d

Exaggeration Example, exemplify-ied Excellency

Excellent Exception Exceptionable

Excess, access 3 Exchequer Exclaim-ed-mation

Exclude-d Exclusion Executor Executrix

Exemplification Exhibit-ed

Exhibition Exist. Existed

Existence Expect-ed-ation Expend-iture, expand-ed 2

Expensive Experience Experienced

Explain-nation-natory Explained Extemporaneous

Extempore Extend-ed Exterminate-ed-ion

External-ity, strength 1 Extinction Extinguish-ed

Extract-ed, extricate-d2 Extraordinary-ily Extravagant-ce

Extreme-ity Eye, high Eyes

F

Facetious-ly-ness Fact. effect 2 Factious-ly, effications-ly 2

Factitious-ly-ness Fail, fall 1 fool 3 Failnre

Faintest Faint hearted-ness Fair, fear 1, far 3

Faithful-ly-ness Fallen False, fools 3

Falsehood Falsification Falsifier, philosopher 2

Falsity Familiar-ity Famish

Family Fanciful Fantastic-al-ly

Farm, form 2 Farther, further Fashion, confusion 8

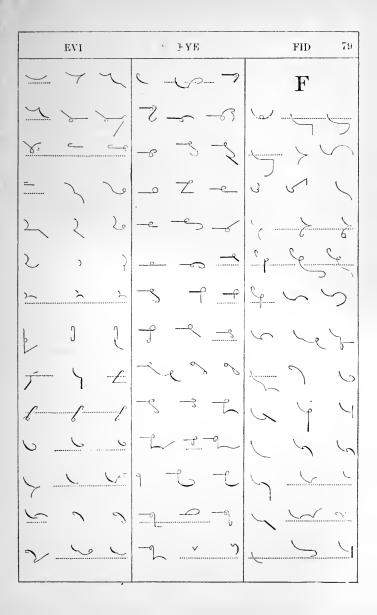
Fashionable Fastidiousness Fatality

Father, for their Favor-able Favored

Favorite Fault-y, felt 2 Feature, future 3

February Female Fertile

Few, half; for 2 Fiction, affection 2 Fidelity



Filled, failed 2
Finance
Financial reform

Fine, often Finish Firm, frame

Fiscal Flat, flight 1 Flew, full-y 2

Flexible-ility Florida Fluent, affluent 3

Follow-ing, full-y 2 Foolish Foot, future

Footstep For, if few 3 For his, for as

Foretell Foretold Forgave

Forge (in law)
Forged
Forgery

Forget, fo<mark>rgot 1</mark> Forgive-n Forgot-ten

Form, farm 3 Formation Formality

Former-ly Forthwith Fortune-ate-ly

Forward-ed Found-ed, find 1 Foundation

Fountain Fragmen<mark>t-ar y</mark> Frank

Frankly Frantic-ally Free, offer from 2 Freedom Frequent-ly Frequence-y

From; free, offer 1 From it, afraid 2 Froward

Frugality Fruit, effort 2 Fruition

Fully, follow-ing 1 Fundamental-ly Furies, furious

Furiously Furnish Furniture

Further, from their Further their Furtherance

Furthermore Future, after 2 Futurity

 \mathbf{G}

Gallery Gave, govern-ed-ment Gave his

Gave it, give it 1 General-ly, religion 1 Generality

Generalization Generals-ize Generalized

Generation Genteel Gentility

Gentleman, gentlemen1 Gentle-ness, gentile 1 Geography-ical

Georgia Get, good; God 1 Gist, just 2 largest 3 Give-n, together 2 Give his, gives Give it, gift; gave it 2

Gives his Glad, gold, guilt-y 1 Glories, glorions

Glorification Glory, glorify-ied Go, together; ago 3

God; good, get 2 Goes, gaze; give his 1 Gone, begin-ning 1

Govern-ed-ment Governmental Governor

Gradual-ly Grandchild Grand daughter

Grandeur Grand jury Grandson

Gratitude Great, agreed 1 Great Britain

Gr. Britain and Ireland Greater Greatest

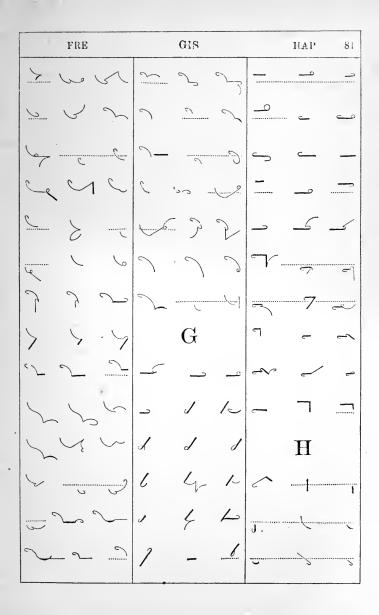
Grow, degree 1 grew 3 Guide Guided

 \mathbf{H}

Habit-ed Had, add, due Had had, had it

Had not, had it not Half, few; if 1 Halved, have had 2

Hand, owned; under 2 Happen, punish-ed-ment Happened, pound



Happiest, passed Happiness, companies 2 Happy, hope; up 2

Hard, Lord 1, heard 2, Harmonies-ous-ze Harmony

Has, is 1 Has been Has had, sad, side 1

Has had it Has he, has the Has his, as is, as his

Has it, as it; is it 1 Has known, has none Has made, is made 1

Has not, is not Has there, is there 1 Has to be

Hate; heat, hot 1 Hated, heated 1 Hath, thank, youth Have, ever 1, view 3 Have had, have it Have not, event 1 Have their or there Hazard-ed-ous He, holy 3

He, initial, is expressed by a joined tick slanting down to the left; he, final, by a slanting tick upwards or downwards.

He has, he is 1 Hear, her, ear Heard, word; hard 3 Heart, art Heathen, within, thine

Heaven, vain; even 1 Height Held, hold, old Henceforth

Her, here; our 3 Her own, our own 3 Hereafter

Hereditament Hereditary Herein, iron, her own

Heretofore Herewith Hero

Heroine Herself, arise Hesitate-ed

Hesitation Hieroglyph-ic-al High, eye

Higher Highest Highlander

Highlands Highly, I will Him, may; me 1

Himself, myself 1 His, is; has, as 2 His is, is his

His own, soon His wish, selfish 2 Historical

History Hitherto Hold-ing, lead-ing 1

Holier Hol.est Holiness

Holy, he 2 Holy Ghost Holy Scriptures

Holy Spirit Home, whom; am 2 Homely

Honestly Honor, near, nor Honorable

Hon, gentleman Hon, Member Hon. Senator

Honored Hope, happy; up 2 Hope to have

Horizontal-ly Horse, hers, arise Horticulture-al

Hospitable Hospitality Hostility

Hours, ours, ourself House, hiss 1 House of Commons

House of God House of Lords House of Parliament

House of prayer . House of Rep. Housed, holiest

Houses of Parliament However, have 2, ever1 Howsoever

Huge, hedge 2 Human Human life

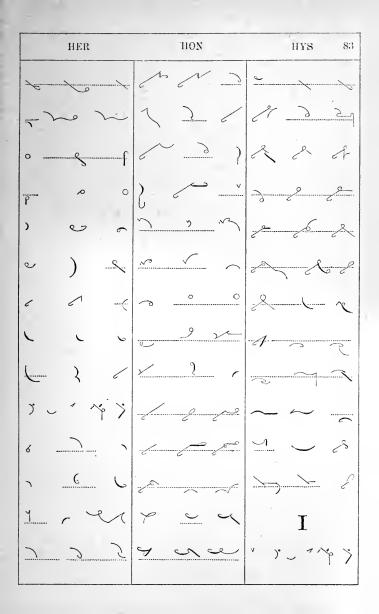
Human nature Humanity Humble, amiable 2

Humbug, ambiguous 3 Humming Humor; more, mercy 2

Hundred-th Hunger, hungry Husband-ed

Hypocrise Hypocrite-ical Hysteric-al

I, high. I may be joined to a succeeding word by writing either its first or second half in its proper direction.



Idea Ideal Identical-ly

84

Identification Identified Idle, deliver-y 2

Idleness Idolater-y If, for 2, half, few 3

If his, for his 2 If it, feature, future 3 If it is, features

Ignominious Ignominy . Ignorance

Ignorant-ly Illegal-ity Illegible

Illegitimate-cy Illiberal-ity Illinois

Illiterate Illogical Illusion, allusion 3

Illustrate-d Illustration Imaginable

Imagine-ary-ation Imagined Immaterial, material 2

Immature, mature 3 Immeasurable Immediate-ly

Immigrate-d Immigration Imminent, eminent 2

Immoderate, moderate2 Immorality, morality 2 Immortality, mortality2

Immortalize, mortalize2 Immutable, mutable 3 [mpassionate

Impassioned Impatient Imperceptible

IND

Imperfection Impetus Impious-ly

Implacable-ilit**y** Impolicy Impolitic

Important-ce Importunate-ly Imposed, impost 1

Impossible-ility Impoverish-ed Impracticable-ility

Impractical Impregnable-te Improbable

Improper-ly-riety Improve-d-ment In, any; no 2, own 3

In his, know his 2 In order, in order to In (the) consideration

Inaccuracy Inaccurate Inanspicious-ly

Incessant Incessantly Incite, in (the) sight

Incivility Incline-ation

Incombustible-ility Inconsiderable Inconsiderate

Inclined

Inconsistent-ly Inconstant Incredible-ility

Incredulity Indebted, undoubted Indeed, no doubt 2

Indefatigable Indefinite-ly Indemnification

Indemnify-ty Indenture Independent-co

Indescribable-y Indian territory Indiana

Indicate, induct 2 Indication, induction 2 Indicted, indebted 2

Indifferent-ce Indignity-ant-ly-ion Indiscriminate

Indispensible-y Indisposition Individual-ly

Individuality Indivisible-ility Indoctrinate-d

Indulge Inertia, nourish Inevitable-y, unavoidable-y 1

Inexperience Inexperienced Infection

Inference Inferential Inferior-ity

Inferred Infidel Infidelity

Infinite-y Infinitesimal-ly Infinitude

Infirm-ity Influence

Influenced, next 2

Influential, initial Inform-ed-ant, uniform-ity 3 Informality

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Information, nation 2 Infringe-d-ment Ingenious

Ingenuous Inhabit-ed Inheritance

Injured Injury Innocence, nuisance 2

Innocent Innovation (see invasion) Inquire-y, enquire-y

Inquired, enquired Inquisition Inquisitor

Inscribe-d, insecure 3
Inscription
Insecurity

Insignificance-y Insignificant-ly Insolence

Insolent Insolvency Insolvent

Inspect-ed-ion Inspiration Inspire

Instant-ly Instead Instinctive-ly

Institute-d Institution Instruct-ed

Instruction, in-the construct'n

Instructive-ly Instructor

Instrument Instrumental-ity Insufferable-y

Insufficient-cy Insular Insulate Insulation Insult-ed Insulting

Insuperable inseparable 2 Insupportable-y Integrity

Intellectual-ly Intelligence Intelligent

Intelligible-ility Intemperance-ate Intend-ed

Intention Intercession Interchange-d

Intercourse
Interdiction, introduction 2
Interest

Interested Interior-ly, anterior-ly3 Intermingle

Internal, try; truth 2 International, intentional 2 Interpret-ed-ation

Interrogate-d Interrogation Interrupt

Intestate Intimate-d Intimidate-d-ion

Into, unto Intolerable-y Intrinsical-ly

Introduce
Introduced
Introduction, interdiction 1

Introspection Intuition Invade, envicd; invite 1

Invasion (see innovation) Invent-ed-or Invention Invert-ed Investigate Investigation

Invisible-ility Invite-ed-ation Involve-d, never 2

Inward Iowa Iron, her own

Imational-ly, rational-ly 2 Irrecoverable-y Irregular, argue 3

Irreligion Irreligious Irresistable-y

Irrespective-ly Irresponsible-ility Is, his; as, has 2

Is a-n, as a-n 2
Is as, his is, is his
Is done

Is for, as for; as if 1
Is he, is the; as he 2
Is in, is no 2, his own 3

Is it, as it 2 Is made, has made 2 Is met, has met 2

Is not, has not 2
Is said, has said 3
Is there, as there, or their 2

Island, I will not Islander, lender 2 Issue, wish 1, shall 2

Issued
It, time 1, at, out 3
It had, it would

It had not It is; at his, itself 3

It ought

It ought to have had It will

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lt will have lt will have had It will not

It would have It would have had

It would not Item Itself, at his; it is 2

J

January Jehovah Jesus, advantage

Jesus Christ Jesus of Nazareth Jews, advantages 2

Jocular-ity Join, religion Joined, gentlemen

Jollity, agility 2 Jolly, agile 2 Joy; age, advantage 2

Judgment Judicature-ory Judicial-ly

Judiciary Judicious Judiciously

June, join 1 Jurisdiction Jurisprudence

Juror Jury Juryman

Just, gist 1, largest 3
Justice
Justice of God

Justify-able
Justification
Justified

Juvenile Juxtaposition

K

Kansas Keep, copy 2 Kentucky

Kind, cannot 1, acc't 2 Kindred Kingdom, common

Kingdom of Christ Kingdom of God Kingdom of Heaven

Knew, new Knew their, no other Know, no; in 1

Knowing, anything 1 Know their Knowledge, enjoy 1

\mathbf{L}

Labored Ladies and gentlemen Laid, load, held, old

Lament-ed Land, will not1, lend 2 Landscape

Language; thing, English 1 Languish Large; age, advantage 2

Larger, danger 2 Largest, gist 1, just 2 Last, loosed; lost 1

Latitude Latitudinarian Latitudinarianism

Latter, lighter 1, letter 2 Law, ill; will 2 Lawyer, lower 2 Leader, older 2, louder3
Learn
Learned (v.)

Learned (adj.)
Learned counsel
Learned friend

Learned gentleman Learned Judge Legal-ity

Legenda**ry** Legislate-ure Legislation

Legislator Legitimate-ly Lend, lent; land 3

Lengthen Lesser, elsewhere; looser 3 Let us; lights, lots 1

Letter, lighter 1, latter3 Lexicography-er Liar, lower 2

Liberal-ity Libertinism Liberty

Liberty of the pcople Liberty of the press Liberty of speech

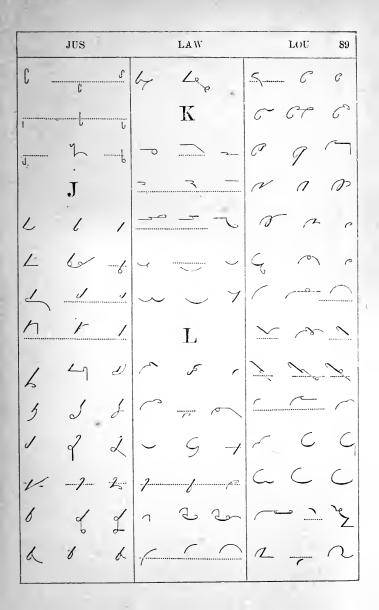
Light, lot; late 2 Likely, local 2 Limit-ed

Little, lately Long, along 3 Long time, a long time 8

Longhand Longer, linger Longer than

Looking-glass
Lord, read; word 2
Lord and Savior Jesus Christ

Lord Jesus Christ Loud, lad; hold 2, lead1 Louisiana



Lowly, loyal 1, wholly3 | Luckily Luxuriant

Luxuriate Luxuries-ocs Luxury

${f M}$

Machine Machinery Machinist

Mad, immediate 1, made 2 Madest, amidst; midst 1 Magazine

Magnanimons-ity Magnet-ic Magnetism

Magnificent-ce Majesty-ic, image I Majority

Malevolent-ce Malformation Malicious-ly

Malignant Manner; honor, near 1 Mannered, honored 1

Mansion, mention 1 Manufacture-r Manuscript

Massachusetts Material, immaterial 1 Materialism

Matter, may there Mature, immature 1 May, am, him

May be (in Phr.)
May there, matter
Meaning

Measure, pleasure 2 Measured Mechanic-al Mechanics' Institute Mechanism

Medical Medical treatment Medicate

Medicine Meditate, mediated 1 Mediterranean

Medium, madam 2 Meet-ing, might; met 2 Melancholy

Melioration, amelioration 3 Member, remember Member of the Bar

Member of Congress Member of Parliament Members of Congress

Members of the Bar Memorandum Men, mean; man 2

Mental-ity Mention, emanation 2 Mentioned

Merchandize Mercies, remarks 1 Merciful

Mercy, more; humor 3 Mere, remark-able-y Merit-ed

Messenger Messrs. Metaphor-ical

Metaphysical Method-ical Methodist-ic-al

Metropolitan Metropolis Michigan

Microscope-ic Midst, modest; amidst2 Might, meat, meet Might not Mightest, mightiest Mightiness

Mighty, empty 2 Migrate, emigrate 2 Million-th

Mind, mint, may not 2 Mine, men, mean Minimum

Minister, minster Minister of the Gospel Ministerial

Ministration Minnesota Minority

Miracle Miracles-ulous Misconjecture-d

Misdemeanor -Misfortune Misrepresent-ed

Misrepresentation Misses (see Mrs.) Missionary

Mississippi Missouri Mistake, must come 2

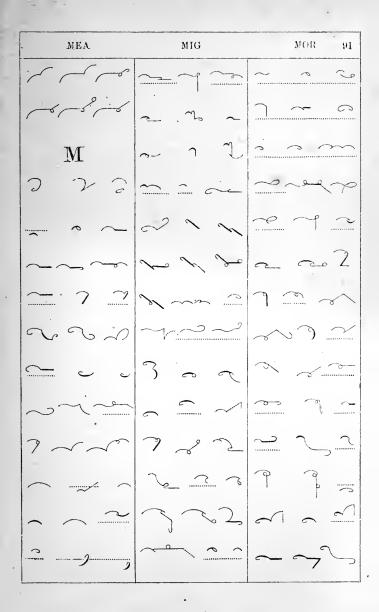
Mistaken Mistrust-ful Mitigate-d

Mitigation Modification Modified

Monster Monsters-rous-osity Moon, human; man 2

Moral-ity, inenorality! More, mercy; remark! Mortality, immeriality!

Mortgage-d Mortgagse Mortification



Mother, matter Motion, mission 1 Mount, movement

Mountain, maintain 2 Movement, mound Mr. remark-able-bly

Mrs. (see Misses) Much, each 1, which 2 Much as, much is

Much will Much will have Mur ler-ed

Must, most; almost 1 Mutable, immutable 1 Mutual-ly, metal 2

My, me; am, him 2 Myself, himself 2 Mysteries-ous

Mystery Mystified Mystify

Name, enemy 1 Narrate-ed, inherit-ed 1 Narration

Narrative Narrow National-ity

National expenditure National reform Natural-ly

Naturalist-zed Nature, note; not 1 Navigate-d-or

Navigation Near, nor, honor Nearest, nursed 2

Nearly, mannerly 2 Necessarily Necessary

Necessary consequences | North Carolina Necessitate Necessitated

Necessitv Need not Needful

Needless, endless 2 Negative Neglect-ed

Negligent-ce Neither, entire; enter 2 Neutral-itv

Nentralize Never, navy; envy 1 Nevertheless

New, knew Newfoundland New Hampshire

New Jersey New Mexico New Testament

New York City New York State News, owns; hence 2

Next, influenced 1 No, know; in 1, own 3 No doubt, indeed 1

No less No other, another 2 No other one

Nobody, anybody 1 Noisy, uneasy 2 Nomenclature

None, known; union 3 Noncompliance Nonconformist

Noncomformity Nondescript Non-essential

Nor, near, honor North North America

North-east. North-eastern

North-west North-western Not, night; nature 2

Nothing Notwithstanding Nourish-ment

Nourished Now Nowhere, anywhere 1

Nuisance, innocence 1 Number-ed, re-member 2 Numberless

Oath, think; thank 3 Obedient Obey

Obeyed Object, be; by, boy 1 Objection

Objectionable Objective Oblige

Observe-d-ant-ation Obsolete, absolute 3 Obstruct-ed, abstract-ed 3

Obstruction, abstraction 3 Occasion-ed, caution 1 Occasional-ly

Occupied Occupy Occur, care; cure 3

Occurred, accurate 3 Occurrence Occurs, course, cares

October Of, to 2 Of their, have their 2

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94

Of their own Off, if; for 2, few 3 Office, if his; for his 2

Officious-ness Officiously Often, fine: Phonog. 2

Oftentimes. Ofttimes Oh, owe; before 2

Obio Old, hold, held, laid Old and New Testam't

Old Testament ()mnipotent-ce Omnipresent-ce

Omniscient-ce On, should 2 On account of

On either hand On the one hand On the other hand

Once, ones; wins 1 One, won; when, win 1 Only

Only as Onward Open, upon

Opened, upon it Operate-d Operation, oppression 3

Opinion, none 2, union 3 Opportunity, particular 1 Opposite, apposite 3

Opposition, position 2 Oppression, operation 2 Oppressor

Option, compassion 2 Or. but 2 Oration

Orator-y Order-ed, are there 2 Ordinary-ily

Ordinary circumstances Organ Organic

OWN

Organism Organized Organs-ize

Origin, region 1 Original-ly Originality

Ornament Ornamental Ornamentation

Orthodox-v Ostentation Ostentatious-ly

Other, either 1, their 2 Otherwise Ought, who 2

Ought not, it ought not Ought to, it had 3 Ought to have

Ought to have had Our, air 2, her, hear 1 Our own, her own 1

Ours, arouse; airs 2 Ourselves

Out, at; time 1, it 2 Outcast Ontward

Outweigh Over; every, very 2

Over it Overcome

Overlook Overspread Overtake

Overtaken Overwhelm Owing

Own; know, no 2, in 1 Owned; under, end 2 Owner, Paulner 2, honor 1

Paganism Paid Painful

Parallel Paralleled. Parisian

Parliament-arv Part-ed, proud; appeared 1 Partial-ly-ity

P

Particle Particular, pride Partner

Party (in law) Party of the first part Party of the sec. part.

Passed, past, happiest Passion, compassion 2 Passionate

Pastor, pester 2 Patent-ed Patentable

Paternal Patience Patient-ly

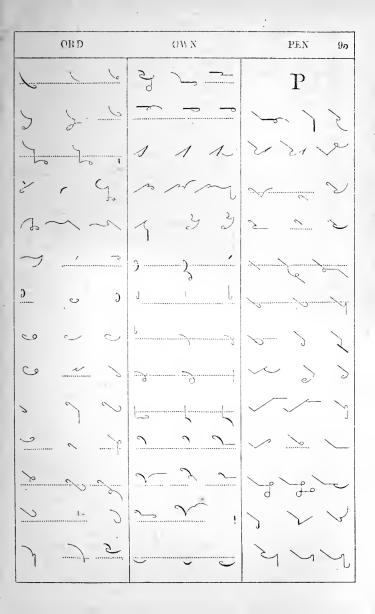
Patriarch Patriarchal Patron

Pattern Peace, piece, weeps Peculiar-ity

Peculiar circumstances Peculiar cir. of the case Pecuniary-ily

Pedant-ic Pedantry Peevish-lv

Penalty Penetrate-d-able Penetration



Penitential Pennsylvania People-d, comply 1

Per annum Per cent Perfect-ed

Perfection Perform-ed Performs-ance

Perhaps, propose Perish-able, parish 3 Permanence, prominence 1

Permanent-'y, prominent-ly 1 Permission, promot'n 3 Permit, promote 3

Pernicions-ly Perpendicular-ly-ity Perpetual-te-d

Persecute-d Persecution Perseverance

Persevered Persia-n Personal-ly

Personality Personification Perspective

Perspicuity
Persuade, pursued 3
Pertain, appertain 3

Pertinacions-ly Pervade, provide 1 Pestilence-tial

Petrify, putrify 3 Phenomena Phenomenon

Philanthropy-ic-ist Philology Philosopher, falsifier 1

Philosophy-ic-al Phonetic Phonetic Society Phonographer Phonographic Phonograph**y**

Photograph -ic Physical Piety, pity 2

Plaintiff, complaint 2 Platform Please, place 2

Pleasure. measure 3 Plenipotentiary Plenty-ful

Plural-ity Point of fact Point of view

Police Court Political Political economy

Polygamy-ist Poor, power-ful Popular-ly-ity

Popular sovereignty Portion, apportion 3 Possess, pieces 1

Possessed Possesses Possession, position 2

Possessive Possessor Possibilities

Possible-y-ility, peaceable 1 Posterity Pound, happened

Poverty, hope to have3 Power-ful, poor Practicable-ility

Practice-al-ly Practiced Preach, approach 2

Precede, preside Precipitate-d-ion Precisely Precision, procession 2 Predestinate-d Predestination

Predominant
Predominate-d

Pre-eminent Prejudice Prejudiced

Preliminary
Premise, promise 2
Preparation

Prepare Prepared Prerogative

Presbytery-ian Prescribe-d Prescription

Present-ed Present circumstances Present cir. of the case

Presentation Preserve-d-ation Preside, proceed 2

President of the U.S. Presidential Prevent-ed

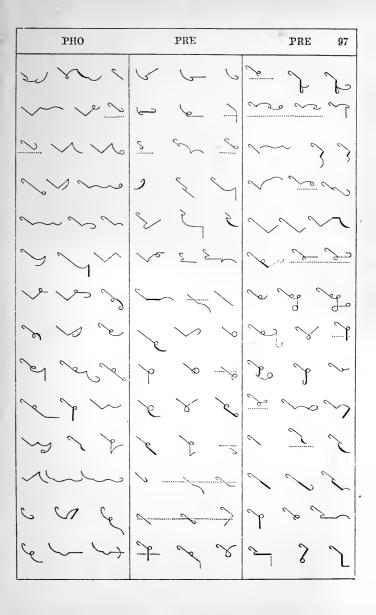
Priestcraft Prime Minist**er** Primogeniture

Principle-al-ly Private, provide Privilege-d

Probable-y-ility Probation, approbat'n 3 Problematical

Proceed, persuade Procession, persuasion3 Proclaimed-ed-mation

Prodigal-ity Prodigious Product, predict 1



Production, perdition 1 | Public-ish-ed Productive Proficient-ce-y

Profit-ed-able Prognosticate-d-ion Prohibit-ed

Prohibition, approbation 3 Prominent, perman't 2 Promise, premise 1

Promote, prompt 1, permit 2 Promotion, permiss'n 2 Promulgate-d-ion

Proper-ly, property Prophet, profit-ed-able Prophetic

Propitious Proportion Proportionate

Proportioned Propose, perhaps Propriety

Proscribe-d Proscription, prosecution 3 Proscriptive

Prosecute-d Prosecution Prospect-ed

Prospective-ly Prosperity Prostitute-d

Protect-ed Protection Protestant-ism

Prove, proof; approve-al 3 Proved, approved 3 Providence

Provident. Providential Provincial

Prussia-n Psalin, consume Psalmist.

Public opinion Public spirit-ed-ness

Publication. Punctual-ity Punish-ed-ment

Pure Purpose-ly Pursue

Pursued, persuade 2 Pusillanim-ous-ity Put. apt

Qualification Qualify Quality

Quantity Question Questionable

Onicken Quiet, acquit 2, acute 3 Quite, caught; could 2

Radiant, ardent 3 Railroad Railroad Car

Railroad Station Railway Rain, run; ran 3

Raise, rise 1, rouse 3 Rapid, repeat 1, repute? Rapidity

Rare, roar; rear 1 Rascality Rate, wrote; right 1

Rather Rather than Ratification

Ratify Rational-ly-ily, irrational ly 1 Read (v.) Lord; word 2

Read (part.) 13de '2 Reader, harder 3 Readiness, reduess

Real-ly, rely : rule 3 Reality, relate 2 Realization

Realize Realized Rebutting evidence

Recapitulate d-ion Recipient Recognize

Recollect-ed Recollection Recommend-ed

Recommendation Recover-y-ed-able Redeem

Redeemed Redeemer Redemption

Redundance-v Redundant-ly Refer

Reference Referred (see Revert) Reflect-ed

Reflection Reform-ed-atory Reformation

Refractory Regard-ed, regret-ted 2 Regenerate-d

Regeneration Regenerative Regular-ity

Regular nomination Regular nominee Regulate-d

DALLAS, TEXAS

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Regulation heiterate-d, retort 1 Reiteration

REP

Reject-ed-ion Relate-d, reality 1 Relation

Relative-ly Relent-less Relevance

Relief, relieve Religion, general-ly 2 Religionist, generalized 2

Religious, joys Relinquish-ed-ment Relish

Reluctant-ly-ce Remark-able-ably Remember-ed

Remembrance Remit-ted-tance Remonstrate-d

Render-ed Renew Renewed (see Ruined)

Rent, rend; round 3 Repealed, repelled 2 Repeat-ed, rapid 2

Repent-ed Repentance Repetition, reputation3

Replenish-ed-ment Report-ed Leporting style

Rerrehensible-ility Keprehensive Represent-ed

"...presentation Representativo Republic, republish-ed

Republican Rept lication Repugnant-ce Repute-ed Resemble-d-ance Reserve-ation

Reserved Resignation Resist-able

Resolution Respect-ed-ing-ful Respectable-ility

Respective-ly Resplendent Resplendence

Respond-ed-ent-ence Response-ive Responsible-ility

Restore-ation Restored Restrict-ed

Restriction Restrictive Resurrection

Resurrection of Christ Retort-ed, reiterate-d 2 Retract-ed-ion

Retreat-ed Retrospect-ion Retrospective

Return Returned Reveal-ed, revile-d 1

Revelation, revolut'n 3 Revelled Revenge-d, ravage-d 3

Revengeful Reverence Reverend, refrained

Reverential Reverse, rivers Revert-ed (see Refer)

Revolt-ed Revolution revelat'n 2 Revolve-d

Reward-ed Rhetoric-al Rhode Island

Ride, reed; rude 3 Right Honorable Right Honorable Sir

Right Reverend Righteous-ness Rise, raise 2, rouse 3

Roll, rill 1 Roman Catholic Roman Catholicism

Romanism Root, right 1, rate 2 Round-ed; rend, rent 2

Row (sub.) row (v) 2 Ruin, rainy 2 Ruined (see Renewed)

Ruins, ruinous Runaway, run away Rule-d, rail 2, real-ly 1

Ruler, railer 2 Rustic Rural

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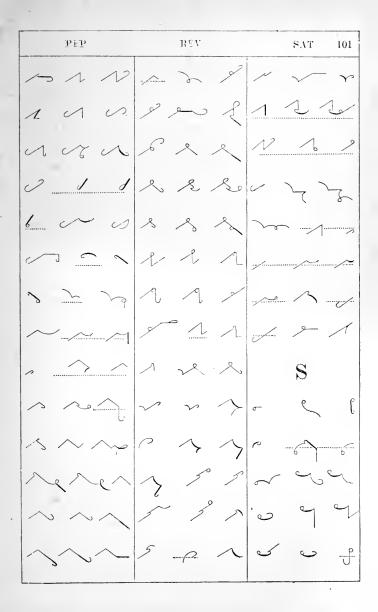
Sacred, secret 1 Safer, sphere 1 Said to have

Sailed, sold; scaled 1 Salubrity, celebrity 2 Salvation; sale, soul 2

Sample, symbol 1 Sanctification Sanctify

Sanction-ed Sanctity Sanctuary

Sanguinary Sanguine Satisfaction



Satisfy-ied-actory Saturday Saviour, several

Saviour of the world Saw, sigh (vocalize) Say, so; see 1, us 3

Saying, seeing 1 Sceptic-al Scepticism

Scholar School, skill 1, scale 2 Schoolmaster

Scientific Scotland Scoundrel

Scoundrelism Scripture, describe-d 1 Scrutiny

Season Seasoned Seat, sit, sight, city Vocalize seat and site when they are used for, and would clash with

City. Secession, cessation 2 Secession movement Seclude, schooled

Secluded Seclusion Second-ly, consequentl

Secret, sacred 2 Secretary of State Sec'y of the Treasury

Secretary of War Sectarian Sectarianism

Secular-ity Secure, seeker 1 Secured, succored 2

Security Sedentary Sedition

See, sea; say, so 2 S eing, saying 2 Seemed, is made

Seeming, something 2 Sees, cease; says 2 See there, so there 2

Seize, size Seldom Selfish-ness, his wish 1

Senator, centre Sensible-ility Sensual-ity

Sentence Sentiment Sentimentalism

Separate-d Separation, suppress'n3 September

Sequence Serene-ly Serious, sorrows 2

Seriously Serve, surf Servility

Session, concession 1 Sessional Set off, set forth 2

Several, save Shall, shalt; she, wish1 Shall it, wish it 1

Shall there, wish there 1 Sha'nt, shunned 2 She, wish; issue 3

She had, she would She ought, wish it Shine, shone; shown 2

Short, shirt 2 Shorthand, shortened Shortsighted-ness

Should, on 1 Show, shall; issue 3 Show their, shall there | Soon there

Significance Significancy Signification

Significative Signify-ied, significa.at Similar-ity

Simple-v-icity Simpler Simplest Simplification.

Simplified Simplify

Sing, song; sang 3 Sing their, sang their 4 Single, singular-ly-ity

Sinner, sooner 3 Sister Situation

Skill, scale 2, school 3 Skilled, seclude 3 Slander, slender 1

Slumber Smaller

Smother, smoother 3 Sober minded-ness Social

Socialism Society

Sojourn Solitary, salutary 3

Solvency, sloven Some one, summon Some other, smoother

Some other one Something, seeming ! Sometimes

Somewhat Son of God Son of Man

Songster Soon; seen, sin 1

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Sooner, sinner 1 Sorrow, sorry

Soul, sale; salvation 3

Sound; signed, sinned1 Sour, seer 1. sir, soar 2 South America

South Carolina South east South eastern

South west South westerly South western

Southern Southern Confederacy Southern rights

Southerner Speak, speech, spoke Speakable

Speaker Special-ly Speciality

Specify-ic Speculate-d-or Speculation

Speechify Spelling Reform Spendthrift

Spirit, spread ? Spirit of Christ Spirit of God

Spiritual-ity Spiritual world Spiritualism

Splendid Splendor Spoken

Spontaneous-ly Stable, suitable 3 Staid, stud; steed 1

Stamp-ed, stump-ed C aard Star, steer 1, store 2

Starry, story 2 State, stout 3 Stated, constitute-d 1

Statement Statesman-en Stationary-ery

Statistics

Stead, staved; stood 3 Steady, study

Stenography-ic Stepping stone Stereotype-ic

Stereotyped Stick, stock; stake 2 Still, style; stole 2

Stilled Sting, stnng 2 Stirred, stored

Strange It is strange (in Phr.) Stranger

Strength, external-ity 2 Strengthen-ed Student

Studied, steadied Stupendons Subject, is-has to be 3

Subjection Subjective Subjugate-d Subjugation

Subordinate-d Subordination Subscribe-d Subscription

Sublime-ity

Subserve Subservient-ce-y Substantial-ly-te-d

Substitute-d Success Successful

Succession Successive Succinet-ly

Succor, secure 3 Succored, secured 3 Such a one

Such are Such had Such had not

Such have Such have had Such ought

Such ought not Such ought net to have Such ought to have

Such eught to have had Such were Such will

Such will have Such will have had Such will not

Such would Such would have Such would have had

Such wd. not, such had not Sudden, sadden 3 Suffer

Suffered Sufferer Sufficient-ly-cs

Suggest-ed Suggestion Suggestive-ly-ness

Suitable, stable 2 Summer-arv Summon, some one

Summoned Sunday School Superabundance

Superabundant Supererogation Superficial-ity

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Superfine Superincumbent Superinduced

Superintend-ed-ent Superintendence Superior-ity

Superior Court Superlative-ly Supernatural

Superscription Superstition Superstitious-ness

Suppliant, supplant 3 Supplication Supply

Support-ed Supportable Suppose

Supposed Supposition Supposititious

Supreme-acy Supreme Being Supreme Court

Suppress, express 1 Suppression, separat'n2 Sure-ly, assure 3

Surprise, express 1 Surprised, expressed 1 Surrender-ed

Surreptitious-ly Surround-ed Survey, survive-d 1

Surveyed Susceptible-ility Suspect-ed

Suspend Suspended Suspense

Suspension Suspicion Sustain Sustained, consistent 1 Swindle Swindled

Swindler Symbol Symbolized

Symbols-ize Sympathetic-ally Sympathy

Synonyme System Systematic-al

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Tabernacle Take it, talked 1 Tangible-ility

Tantamount Technical-ity Telegraph-ic

Telescope-ic
Tell, till; until, at all 3
Tells, tell us, till his

Temperament Temperance-ate Temperance Society

Temperature Temporal-ity Tempt-ed, attempt-ed 3

Temptation Tenable (see Attainable) Tend, tent; at hand 3

Tendency Tenement Tennessee

Terminate Termination Testament

Testamentary Testified Testify Testimonial Testimony Texas

Than, thine 1, then 2 Than it, then it 2 Thank, hath, youth

Thank their, think there 2
Thankful-ly-ness
Thanksgiving

That, without 2
The first
The first is

The first occasion
The first place
The first subject

The first thing The other The other one

Thee, thy; they, them2 Themselves, this is Then; thine, within 1

Then it, than it 3 Thenceforward Theology-ical

Theoretical-ly Their, there, they are There had, there would

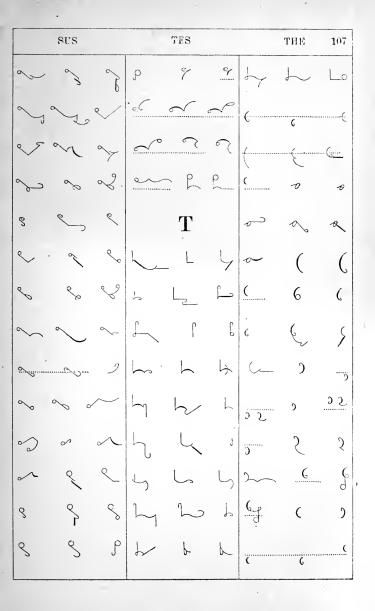
There had not There it, there ought 1 There ought not

There would not Therefore Thereto

Thermometer
These, this 2, those 3
These circumstances

These instances They, thy 1, thou 3 They are, either 1, other 3

They had, they would They had not, than it They ought, though it 3



They ought not, then it 2 They will They will not

They would, they had They would not Thine, within; then 2

Thing, England, English Think, oath; thank 3 Think it, thought 1

Think there, think they are Third, authority 1 This, thyself 1, thus 3

This is, themselves This is only This is really

This only Thither, the cther 2 Those, thus; these 1

Thou, though; they 2 Thou wilt, they will 2 Thou wilt not

Though, thou; them 2 Though it, they had Though their, tho' they are Thought, think it 2 Thousand-th, thank

Three; author 1, thre' 3

Through it Through one Through their

Throughout, third 2 Thunder Thy, thee; they, them2

Thyself, these; this 2 Till, tell; until at all 3 Till his, tell us tell his

Till it, tell it; until it 3 Timber Time, eat; it 2, at 3

Timid-ity To, of 2 To be; by, bcy 1 To be able to To become Together, go; give-n 1

Told; tell it, till it 1 Tolerance Tolerant

Tolerate-d Toleration To-morrow

Too, two; all 1 Torment-ed Torpid-ity, tripped 1

Touched, attached 3 Toward, trade; tried 1 Town, tune, atone

Trader Tragic-al, tragedy Train, eternal-ity

Traitor (see Trader) Tranquil-ity Transatlantic

Transcend-ed Transcendent-aı ism Transcribe-d

Transcript Transcription Transfer-red

Transfers-ence Transform-ed-ation Transgress

Transgression Transient Transparent

Transubstantiation Treat, tried; trade 2 Trinity

True, try 1 Truly, utterly 2 Truth, internal 1, true3

Try to have Tuition Tune, attain 2, atone 3 | Uniform-ity, informed2

Tuned, atoned, at hand Turn; outrun, outran 3 Turned, tyrant 1

Twelve-th, it will have Two or three 'Twould have

'Twould have had Typography-ic-al Tyrannic-al

Ultimate-ly Ultimatum Unable, enable 2

Unanimous, anonymous 1 Unavoidable-y, inevitable 2 Unawares

Unceremonious-ly Uncertain Uncommon

Uncontradicted Undecided-ly Undefined

Under, end; hand 3 Under the circumstances Under the cir. or the case

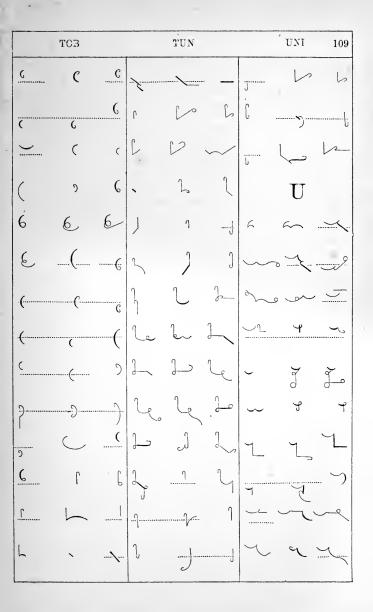
Underhand-ed Understand-ing Understood

Undertake, undertook Undertaken Undignified

Undoubted, indebted 2 Undutiful Uneasy, noisy 1

Unequalled, uncalled Unequivocal-ly Unexpected-ly

Unfortunate-ly Unheard of



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Unimaginable Unimagined Unimpassioned

Unimportant-ce Unimproved Unintelligible

Union, noon; none 2 Unitarian Unitarianism

United, untied 1 United Kingdom United States

United States Senate United States Senator U. S. of America

Unity, unite Universal-ity Universal Church

Universal discontent Universal happiness Universalism

Universalist Universe University

Unkind-ness Unless Unmeasurable-y

Unmeasured Unnecessarily Unnecessary

Unparallelled Unpopular-ity Unquestionable-y

Unquestioned Unreal, unruly 3 Unreasonable-ness

Unrecompensed Unreconciled Unrecoverable

Unregenerate-Unrelenting Unreliable

Unrequited Unreserved Unruly, unreal 1

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Unsatisfactory-ily Unseasonable Unseasoned

Unsectarian Unscriptural Unscrupulousness

Unsecured Unseemly Unselfish-ly

Unsophisticate-d Unspeakable-y Unsubstantial

Unsurmountable Unsustained, inconsistent 1 Unsymmetrical

Untenable Until, at all; till, tell 2 Until it; till it, tell it 1

Up, weep 1, hope 3 Upon, open; punish 3 Upon it, opened

Upward Us, use; saw 1, so 2 Use (v.) whose; was 2

Used, is it 1, as it 2 Usual-lv Utterly, truly 3

Vacancy Vain, heaven; even 1 Valiant, violent 1

Valid-ity Valnable Valuation

Value, evil 2 Value their Valued

Vanish Vegetable Vegetarian

Vegetarianism. Vegetate-d Venality

Vermont Version, aversion 3 Very, every; whoever3

Veterinary Vexatious-ly-ness Vice President

Vice versa View, vow; over 1 View their, have there 2

Viewed, vowed : have it 2 Vindicate-d Vindication

Violation, volition 2 Violent, valiant 2 Virginia.

Virtual Virtue Virtuous

Virtuously Vision, evasion 2 Visionary

Vitality Viva voce Vocation, avocation 3

Voice, vice; have his ? Void, of it; have had 2 Volition, violation 1

Voluntarily Voluntary Voluntary principle

Volunteer Volunteered Voracious, avaricic as 3

Votary Voter Vulgar-ity

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Wait-ed, await-ed 3 Wake, week 1, awake 3 Waked, awaked 3

Waken, awaken 3 Walk Walked

Wanderer Want

Wanted War, what are 1 Ward, what art 1

Wa: ehouse Warehoused Warm-ed

Warn Warned Warrant-ed-able

Warrior Was; ease, easy 1 Was there, h-as there

Watch, each; which 2 Watched, which it Water, what; would 2

Way, weigh; away 3 Wayward We are, where 2, aware 3

We are in We are not, were not 2 We are of, where of 2

We are to have We may, with him We may be (in Phr.)

We may not We mean, we mean to We meant, we meant to

We meet, we might We mention We met

We might, we meet We might not We must We rather, where are 2 We regard, we regret 1 We were, were we 2

We were no. We will, while; will 2 We will not

We would Weak, wake 2 awake 3 Weakened, awakened 3

Wednesday Wecp, up 2, hope 3 Well; while, we will 1

Went, when it; wont 2 Were, with 1 Were it, where it

Were it not Were not, we are not 1 Were we, we were 1

Wesleyan Society West, waste, waist West Indies

What, would 2 What are What is

What we, what were What would Whatever

Whatsoever When, win, wine When it, went

When it is, when its When there, winter Whence; once, ones 2

Whenever Whenever there Whensoever

Whensoever there Where Where are, we rather 1

Where it, were it Where it is, were its Whereas Whereby Wherefore Wherefore there is

Wherein Whereof, we are of 1 Wheresoever

Wheresoever there is Wherever Wherever there is the

Wherewith Whether, weather Whether there

Which; each, watch 1 Which are, which were 3 Wh. are not, wh. were not 2

Which are of Which are to have Which had, wh. would

Which had not Which have Which have had

Which it, which ought Which ought not Which ought to have

Wh. ought to have had Which were Which were not

Which were of Which were to have Wh. were to have had

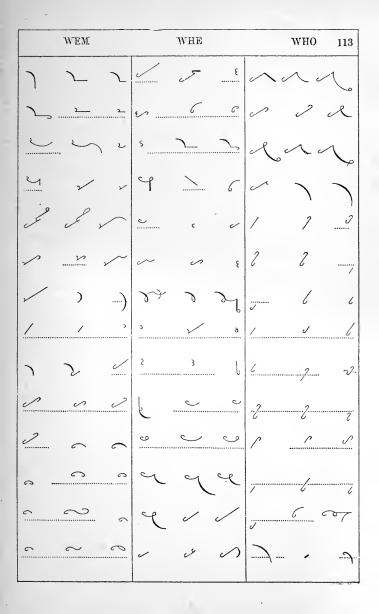
Which will, much will 3
Which will it
Which will not

Which would, wh. had Which would have Which would have had

Which would not While, we will 1, well2

Whimsical-ity
Whither, whether 2

Who, ought 1
Whoever very everv2



Whoever there-they are Whole, allow; will 2 Wholly, lowly 2

Whom, home; me, my1 Whomsoever Whose, use (v); was 2

Why, way 2, away 3 Wicked-ly-ness Wield, wild, wilt

Will, law 1, allow 3 Will not; lend, lent 2 Willing-ly

Winter, when there Wisconsin Wisdom

Wisdom of God Wise; ways, woes 2 Wisest

Wish, she; shall, shalt2 Wish it, wished vy isher, sure 2 assure 3

With With him, with whom 3 With me, with my

With our own With what Withdraw

Within, heathen, thine Without, that 1 Withstand

Withstood Woman, women 1 Wonder ful, when there 1

Wont, went; when it 1 Word; Lord, read 1 Word of God

Words of my text Words of our text Work-ed

Working classes Workman, workme World, were it

World above World of fashion World of spirits

World to come Worship-ed Worshiper

Worthy member Would, what 1 Would we

Wound-ed, went 1 Wretched-ly-ness Write, writ, wrought

Ye, year, years, yearly Yes; yours, yourself 2 Yesterday

Yet; ye, year-s 1 Yield-ed You, beyond 1

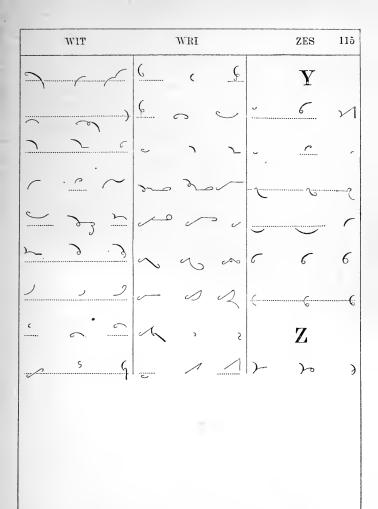
You have You have not You think

Young, language 2 Younger, anger-y Your

Your own Yourself, yours Yourselves, yours is

Youth, thank, hath Youth's, thanks Youths, those, thus

Zeal Zealous Zest.





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## Reporting Wagagraphs.

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### EXERCISE ON THE REPORTING LOGOGRAPHS.

AN IMAGINARY SPEECH, BY T. A. REED.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, I am neither able nor willing to address to this assembly many observations on the present occasion. I conceive it, however, my duty to comply with your request, and to state the reasons which influence me in helping to organize the movement which you have this day met to promote. The education of the young people of our town is a subject which, as you are aware, has greatly interested me. During the period of youth the mind is capable of wonderful development for good or for evil. Probably there is not one of us who does not regret some bad habit acquired in youth; and there are very few in the world who do not largely owe the good qualities which they possess to early cultivation. If therefore we can, in any degree, store the youthful mind with useful information, or impress it with wise and holy principles, we do one of the purest acts of benevolence which it is possible to perform. It will at once be admitted that a system of education, to be truly valuable, ought to combine moral with intellectual instruction. Where a moral and religious principle is not cultivated, there is a danger lest knowledge should but point out increased facilities for crime, and lead its possessor farther away from the path of rectitude. When I consider the amount of juvenile ignorance and crime existing among us at the present time, I am perfectly astonished that so little has been done to remove it. The only remedy for this evil is education. Some kind of education will be received wherever the child happens to be, in the street or in the house, in the playground or in the school. Are not the familiar occurrences of the day important lesssons, which the child must receive and will apply in one way or another? Each of his childish amusements, even, we may be assured, contributes somewhat to his education, and might be so regulated as either to foster the natural pride of the human heart, or be made serviceable to the government of the temper and the

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development of good and happy feelings. I hope, then, that home influence will not be neglected or forgotten. I have again and again myself urged you to begin aright, in order that the character of the child may be well formed. I am not able to describe or point out any specific method, or lay down any definite rules to be adopted. Different methods will be pursued by different individuals, all probably good, no single one perfect or complete. Certain it is that education ought ever to begin at the first dawn of a child's intelligence; nay, as our dear friend Dr. Williams told us, at its very birth. But whatever you do, cultivate in your children's minds an implicit trust in Providence, and a deep love of pure religion as made known in the written revelation of the divine will; the knowledge of which, as Scripture tells us, is "life unto him that hath it." Though a number of objections, some new and some old, are even now made to early moral and intellectual cultivation, they are urged by but few who take what I call a rational view of the matter, and there would be no difficulty in meeting them all. There are some, however, with whom it would be . idle to discuss the subject. They admit that ignorance is often the fruitful source of crime, and the barrier to true liberty; but they are terrified, as it were, at any prospect of enlightenment. If it were a practical task to convince those gentlemen of their error, I would use every means I possess of doing so; but as I know that I should be consuming our own time and perhaps wounding their feelings without the least beneficial issue, I have no wish to engage in the undertaking. Allow me now for a moment to refer to the speech we have just heard delivered by our friend Mr. Jones. would not be possible to go through half his arguments at present; nor does it signify that they are not all now refuted, because they will doubtless be successfully met on another and similar occasion; I would merely speak of the fears he so often expressed throughout his speech. He thought, he said, with the writer of a letter that he had

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been reading in the Daily News, that our proposed scheme was one for cultivating the mind exclusively, without paying due attention to the body, and the creature comforts and . necessities of life. This was the special object of his animadversion, if I did not mistake the tenor of his address. Now the difference between us seems to be this; he is fearful, as he has himself stated, that sufficient consideration should not be bestowed on men's physical wants: we, on the other hand, are under an equal apprehension, lest while we study men's bodily necessities, we care not enough for their Truly we need to watch narrowly and closely over men's temporal welfare, and for my own part I will not yield to any in my desire to see it promoted; hut I confess I would rather that the body perished than that the mind should be degraded and enslaved. The one is outward and temporary: the other, inward and eternal. Every intelligent Christian knows that the internal is of far higher importance than the external, and that the one exists for and should be subordinate to, the other. Such is the nature of the union between them. This truth, indeed, is universally believed in theory, but is it not virtually denied in practice? It is impossible not to see that the manners. actions, and customs of the present generation are external and worldly in the extreme. We say, then, we do not so much want to bid man to take care of the outward casket for that he is at all times willing to do - as to direct his attention to the treasure within. I quite concur, however, in Mr. Jones's remarks on the punishment of children. A proud, disobedient child, needs punishment; but it will never be administered aright until it is seen that its real object is the reformation of the character, and until we cease to connect it with vindictive feelings. As to intellectual education, remember it does not consist in a mere knowledge of the dead languages, as a past age seemed to think. While these are eminently useful, literature, philosophy, science, art, ought not to be neglected; they are branches of

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knowledge which will be found essential, at any rate highly useful, in after life, however mean the trade or occupation that may be followed: till these are properly cultivated, till it is seen that without them mental education is incomplete, we shall have made but little satisfactory progress. have seen a providential crisis; let us avail ourselves of it; if it had not occurred, we might ere now have had occasion to weep over the miseries which would have been entailed upon us. The ladies I would particularly exhort to be faithful to this movement. Every right minded woman, if she examine our cause, must feel herself more or less identified with it. It is a cause, I am persuaded, on which the salvation of society itself depends, more than on the greatest revolution that can be effected in its external organization. or on any laws that man can enact. It is a cause catholic and unsectarian in its nature, being connected with no particular religious denomination, and having the promotion of the glory of God and the welfare of man as its great objects. Whether these shall be accomplished depends much upon the efforts you put forth. Be generous, then, and henevolent; do all in your power to aid us. Imitate your Savior, who "went about doing good," and who has not withheld from you any blessing that you needed. I thank you for the attention which you have paid me; and, in conclusion let me say to each one here, in the dying words of a fellow townsman to his son, when he saw him for the last time - "The cause of mercy to which thou hast committed thyself will, I hope prosper; but if not, whosesoever the fault may be, I pray thee let it not be thine."

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### GOOD AND BAD SPEAKING.

There are two classes of speakers whom it is difficult to report verbatim. The first is the speaker whose speech is not worth listening to, and who cannot therefore secure the attention of his audience; the second is he whose speech is so full of interest as to absorb not only the attention of the auditory, but the interest and sympathy of the reporter. A correspondent at Washington gives an illustration of a speaker of the first class.

"Congress is engaged in the same melancholy, wordy warfare which has characterized its proceedings ever since any of us can remember. Its chief function has long since ceased to be - if indeed it ever was - to despatch the business of the nation. Only think of it! Here are four to six speeches a day, each an hour long, in the House alone. The one hour rule is a priceless rule - and yet some member actually moved to-day that it be suspended during the progress of this debate! It is the only salvation the country has, the sole barrier interposed between the deluge of talk and the devoted people - and yet they want to sweep it away. Without it we should be set adrift on a shoreless sea of stump oratory -- every individual member would talk from two to six hours, if he could get the floor, and some of them, once started, would never dry up. It is very curious to witness the method of making speeches which chiefly prevails here. First, the Honorable member for Buncombe writes his speech. This is easy. Then he devises means for its delivery. This is not so easy. He lies in wait for the Speaker's eye - gets up little ambushes, and sudden starts, and surprising exclamatory tones of voice - all aimed to secure that darling goal of his ambition, "getting the floor." The floor once secured, for that day or the next, he fortifies himself for a long campaign He imports from that inexhaustible limbo of Congressional documents, a small

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 pile of volumes of Congressional Globes or Reports, with which he erects a fortification on his dcsk. On the top of this pile he places his manuscript, while from behind the rampart he discharges his elocution and gesticulation. Beside the rampart, one of those dancing little Pucks of pages places a glass of water, with which the honorable member for Buncombe ever and anon moistens his whistle. And so it goes on—the long screed lasts an hour—hard reading—and then if the honorable member for Buncombe is not through, some kind fellow-member, conscious of his own impending wants in the same direction, moves that he have ten minutes to finish his speech! At the end of the ten minutes he has probably not got to "Amen," but the inexorable hammer falls, and cuts short a peroration which wastes its sweetness on—to-morrow's Globe.

Now and then, there are members who break through this stereotyped essay reading, and talk extemporaneously. But there are seldom so many as half a dozen really capable and entertaining speakers in any one House of Representatives. These are listened to attentively - often very eagerly; but the others - if heaven had not deprived them, among other things, of a sensitive mind, how would they groan inwardly at the woful and wilful inattention and irreverence of of their audience! Half the members regularly out of their seats, if not out of the House, half the remainder bending over their desks intensely occupied in writing letters of business or friendship, and of the small remainder - scarce half a dozen pay sufficient attention to the orator to so much as look at him. Were it not for the Speaker, and reporters, many speeches might just as well be spoken in the quiet domestic solitude of the honorable member for Buncombe, as in the Capitol at Washington."

Another correspondent furnishes us with an illustration of the rarer class of speakers—the effective ones.

"I heard the speech of —— throughout, and never listened with such deep interest, and to few, if any, with so much

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emotion. It was difficult to restrain one's self from tears, when at the allusion of --- to the great men of the country now dead and gone, and at his vivid portrayal of the horrors and evils of dissolution and civil war, we saw the venerable Senator C-, who sat directly in front of -, shedding tears, and finally, overcome by his feelings, cover his face with his handkerchief and bow his head in order to conceal his emotions. Nearly every Senator on both sides was in his seat, no man was as usual engaged in writing letters, no one called for pages, no one answered messages, but every Senator sat with his eyes intently fixed upon the orator's face and gesture, and every ear in the vast assembly was strained to catch his every word. There have been but few such scenes witnessed in the United States Senate. The occasion, the subject, the hour and the man, all conspired to make this the event of this session thus far."

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### SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS OF WRITING:

### ANCIENT AND MODERN

### By HEPWORTH DIXON.

- 1. The history of those discoveries in science, by the application of which human power is increased, and the progress of the race accelerated—at least in one direction—is always interesting to those whose look is forward. The improvements in the means of intellectual advancement are peculiarly so; and of these, language, and the modes of its communication, are in every respect the most significant and important. Without these arts, it is fearful to think what would have been the condition of the world. As the instrument of all thought—the medium of all science, language is not only an essential to civilization, but its basis. Without a system of intercommunication, indefinitely expansive and improvable, the progress of the race would be impossible. To be lasting, improvement must be equable and uniform.
- 2. The history of language, and the modes of its representation is the history of civilization. The different stages through which these arts have passed, have made the grand epochs of history. The invention of writing, or the Egyptian method of symbolising thought, the discovery of the alphabetic system, or sound writing, which the Hellenes perfected, (so far as it has been perfected,)—and the adaptation of movable types to the purposes of printing, mark the three grandest eras of merely human endeavor for advancement—eras infinitely more important, and, to healthy minds, more historic and imposing, than those indicated in the track of the past by conquests and their attendant sufferings.
- 3. A period must have existed when the art of writing was entirely unknown. This is the case at some of the South Sea islands in our own day. The missionary Williams describes the perplexity and astonishment of the natives, at his writing some black lines on a bit of chip, and sending them to his wife, who thereon returned him some tools which he

## Signalsand Systems of Writing.

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had requested. The power of endowing a chip with intelligence, struck them with awe. They at once ascribed it to supernatural agency. And however simple and common-place this process seems to one nurtured in the high civilization of Europe, it was probably the most wonderful evidence of the missionary's superiority to the uncultivated aborigines which he could have displayed. But if this faculty of talking to his family at the distance of a mile, excited their curiosity and reverence for his superior power, what would they think of a man conversing with his friends in England-as would certainly be possible through the electric telegraph, were one laid down-thousands of miles away, through a bit of wire? Like the Pre-Assyrian nations of antiquity, the islanders possess no means of transmitting a message, except verbally. The difference between their condition and ours, is the amount of progress made in the art of writing, and the mode of its communication from a period little antecedent to the age of Homer down to ours. We may notice that contrivances were adopted for a more speedy transmission of intelligence than by the fleetest couriers, long before the dawn of the historical period. Fire signals were used by the Hellenes in the earliest times. One of the grandest of the Greek tragedies opens with a scene on a watch tower, occupied by a watcher whose eyes are directed towards the beleagured Ilion - from which a chain of signals on the mountain heights had been prepared. He had strained his sight in vain for ten long years. At length the long expected signal appears. It is night; and the ruddy flame shoots up against the dark sky and the black summits of the mountains beyond - and the important announcement is made, that Troy has fallen. With some modification, the fire signal continued in use until a comparatively recent period. England is covered with eminences which are crowned with the remains of ancient beacons, or with traditions of their existence there in the middle age. But this method was exceedingly inartificial in character, and vague and general in expression. Only one idea could be so transmitted - and that only according to a previous arrange-The sign and its signification had to be determined ment.

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beforehand; a thing possible only with an event long expected, and to which the general attention was pointed. Subsequently, rockets came into use. Their number introduced a new element into the system - for the moment the signal became complex, expressing more than one idea, it became a system. The problem was, to make the signal explain itself on the instant, so that sudden and unexpected events might be communicated by it. The Semaphore, and other modern contrivances, in part realized this: but they were still comparatively slow in operation; and were, moreover, subject to stoppage at night and in dark weather, and to other disadvantages. The electric telegraph is wonderfully free from all the ordinary impediments. It can be worked in shine or shade - at night or day - with equal certainty. Of all the modes of communicating the symbols of thought, it is at once the cheapest, the most rapid, and the most unerring. In the future, it may perhaps supersede postal correspondence to a very considerable extent. Instead of writing letters, men of business, distant friends, or others, may resort at stated times to the termini of the electric wires, and signalling to each other, write their thoughts, and get answers in a space of time incredibly short. It is inconceivable, and certainly unnecessary, that mankind should ever discover a swifter channel of communication than this: would that all their powers, moral, intellectual, and material, were co-ordinated with it!

- 4. Such is the progress made in the art of transmitting the symbols of ideas in about three thousand years—from the fire signal to the electric telegraph! Let us now see what we have done in the other division of the art—that of perfecting the symbols.
- 5. First of all, written language was undoubtedly hieroglyphic—that is, it consisted of a series of pictures of thought: specimens of which occur on all the architectural and sculptural remains of ancient Egypt. This was the earliest dispensation under the written law. The system required a sign, or picture, for every idea, and, therefore, only adapted to a period when ideas were comparatively few in number, or to a people stationary in civilization. As ideas increased in num-

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ber and variety, the symbols became too numerous for the memory to retain, and consequently any considerable accession of knowledge became impossible with so faulty an instrument for its expression and conservation.

- 6. Then some happy mortal—or immortal, as tradition avouches, - conceived the idea of transferring the symbol, or picture, from the thought to the sound, which represented it in speech. This is a fine, but yet complicated process, and so obviously out of the way of self-suggestion, that there can be no doubt that it arose subsequently to the other. Yet it is impossible to give its date; it certainly, however, belongs to a period of the remotest antiquity. We learn from a passage in Diodorus Siculus, that both the hieroglyphic and the alphabetic systems of writing were known to the Egyptian priests: he informs us further, that they kept the secrets of their caste and creed in the former, on account of the great difficulty of acquiring and retaining it in the memory. This substitution of phono-graphy, or sound-writing, for idea-graphy, or thought-writing, was the grandest revolution ever introduced into the arena of human effort. The latter system was unquestionably prevalent throughout the east, before the former came into use: in the mighty regions of Eastern Asia, China, and its dependencies, it flourishes - or should we not rather say, it stagnates - at the present hour. The intellectual contrast between Europe and China-the progressive civilization and conquering science of the one, and the stationary intellect and political insignificance of the other,is not an unfair measure of the relative power of the two instruments for furthering the lofty ends and equitable aims of society.
- 7. Thought has infinite aspects. Each thought, too, is elementary; and no analysis can ever reduce it to a more primitive system of roots. Bishop Wilkins in modern times endeavoured to make such an analysis; but his attempt was a signal failure. His roots were too numerous for common use, and yet not accurate enough for science. Other analyzers have met with similar ill success. But the same remark does not apply to sound, for although it admits of

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almost infinite combination, its radical elements are very few indeed. These elements would alone require representatives; and their combinations would yet express every variety of vocal utterance of which the human organs are capable. basis of the system was therefore eminently simple. This the inventor of the alphabet comprehended; and, having obtained the best analysis of sound that he could, contrived forms - probably from the ancient collection of thought-pictures - to represent each radical element. The alphabet, or phonetic system, was then complete. Probably no attempt was then made to obtain the simplest and most easily formed signs for the representation of these sounds: their want could not at first be felt; and when it was afterwards experienced, the system, although defective, was generally accepted, and a change, even for the better, became difficult. Indeed little has been done from that day to this towards establishing a scientific symbolization of language. The Greeks adopted their alphabet from the Phoenicians; the Latins borrowed theirs from the Greeks; the northern conquerors of Rome seized upon the letters of the vanquished, as a part of the spoil; and with little alteration, adapted them to the expression of their barbarous tongues. The original defects were thus transmitted from one age and nation to another; and to these were added faults of omission and commission innumerable. The result is before us. Modern English in its representation, is considerably less scientific,-less true to the alphabetic theory on which it professes to be based, than the ancient Greek was; and every year its tendency to return to the hieroglyphic type, becomes more and more apparent. This is a matter of profound interest to the progressionist; the arrestation of this backward tendency is a work which challenges his prompt attention and commands his most earnest efforts.

8. The Phœnicians, Egyptians, and Hellenes, used the same character — one exceedingly tedious and difficult to form — in their books and correspondence, on their coins, and in their manuscripts. That this mode of writing must have been slow in the extreme, is obvious from the complicated

(Y=~,)3~~,` ); 471 '3, C, b 6, 1 0 ...' · ~ ( 5 - 20, 7 6 7 . 2 ) - ~ ~ 7 (0 ~ ) x / (0 ~ ); ~ 6 - A 」、つべら、サ×、)、Co、へ下かって 2:1°←1 ~ ~ ×°, ~ · ~ · ~ · ~ · →, いっして、こくしか、ついし、 616/9+ 4, 66, 05/0; ) つ、ランハ、とりノニュノイ、. -: ) ~ - + \ ·: \ \ ~ > , · \ \ \ \ .) 1-9,7/,6/, ~ c x 7/ } 36855 5, -x. - 7350 forms of their letters: from this difficulty arose the practice of using abbreviations - common on coins and in old manuscripts. Yet even this method was cumbrous. The hand. especially in composition, feels an instinctive impulse to keep pace with the thoughts. Various systems have been proposed, by which the ordinary disparity betwixt the powers of expression and its symbolization, might be lessened. These have been expressively termed "short hand," or rapid hand. The oldest system is that invented by Tyro, a freedman of Cicero's, who taught it to his amanuenses; and such was the skill which they acquired by constant practice, that it is asserted they could make verbatim reports of speeches. They were often employed by Cicero to report speeches of eminent pleaders, or of politicians, for his private use. The fine oration which Cato delivered on the subject of the Catiline conspiracy is said, by Plutarch, to have been reported in this way, and so handed down to posterity. Valerius Martial refers to these notaries in a well known verse. Ausonius speaks of a boy who could write down a speech by a few simple marks, while in process of delivery. But this art was lost for a great length of time. In the beginning of the sixteenth century, an ancient manuscript by Hygenus, was discovered in Dacia, written in the abbreviated style. It was beautifully written; but, of course, unintelligible to the learning of that period. At length the celebrated Pietro Bembo succeeded in deciphering it. His letter to Pope Julius II, announcing the discovery, is still extant, and it contains some curious particulars respecting the art. Since that time, a great number of systems have been offered to the world; but the same fault has characterized them all: they have been, like the method of Tyro that suggested them, purely arbitrary. They have been eminently inflexible and unscientific: too difficult for daily use, and too little systematic to satisfy the Phonetic reformer. In fact the invention of a satisfactory method of symbolization was one of incalculable difficulty, and it was oaly natural that many failures should precede it.

9. The great problem to be resolved in the construction of a philosophic system of writing, was this: to discover the

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elementary sounds of which our current language is composed. to arrange those elementary sounds in their natural order, and, from the elementary geometric forms, to extract such simple lines, points and curves, as, while they bore a suggestive resemblance to the sounds they were intended to represent, should, when combined, constitute a system of notation, rigidly scientific in principle, unerring in expression, brief and facile in manipulation, and yet indefinitely expansible and improvable in character. This problem has been apparently resolved by Mr. Isaac Pitman. A happy inspiration led him to reject the Roman alphabet as inadequate to represent the sounds occurring in the pronunciation of the English language, and to revert to the idea of the first inventor of the alphabet - the discovery of the elementary sounds, and the selection of an appropriate sign for each.

10. The economical element which distinguishes Mr. Pitman's art, however important it may be, is not the one that has the greatest attraction for the disciples of progress. Its more valuable attribute is, that it at once checks the before noted tendency of the language towards the hieroglyphic type—establishes on acoustics, geometry, and anatomy, the firm basis of a philosophical alphabet of nature, adapted to all the world: and therefore, the centre of a universal language—that grand desideratum, to which the attention of mankind should ever be directed. This is the great contribution which it makes to the cause of human progression.

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# THE GALLERY By Charles I. Gratton.

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### THE GALLERY.

#### BY CHARLES J. GRATTON.

"In shorthand skilled, where little marks comprise Whole words—a sentence in a letter lies."

- Creech.

The Gallery, on the legislative use of shorthand in England, and the admirable sketch of the delights of "mastering stenography," will be read with interest by Phonographers.

- 1. The qualifications required in a good reporter are various, and they are not so easy of attainment as is generally supposed. In the first place, a man who pretends to be an ornament to his profession, must be a good shorthand-writer. There are certainly many excellent persons in the Gallery, who use abbreviated longhand, but still a quicker mode of note taking is in general desirable, and, in many cases, absolutely necessary, unless the reporter is favored with an extraordinary memory. Some persons have been known to supply a column of a newspaper, and that even on financial questions, in which figures form the bulk, entirely from the exercise of memory, no notes having been taken; but these are rare instances.
- 2. At the present day, unless a man be a genius, he must have a knowledge of shorthand to be a parliamentary reporter; for often enough we read the *ipsissima verba* of a "crack" speaker reported in the first person, and that just as though we could hear the very words drop from the speaker's lips words which the swiftest longhand in the

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world aided by a good memory would be unable to report correctly. There are many systems of shorthand in use, of more or less ability. Some use Gurney's, some Taylor's, and many Pitman's Phonography.

- 3. As many of the persons who will peruse this book will probably like to know how the stenographic art is to be attained, it will not perhaps be amiss if we give an extract from David Copperfield, in which Charles Dickens, who was one of the most able Reporters that ever sat in the gallery, enters fully into the subject. In all probability he had his own experience in his eye when he wrote it.
- 4. "The first subject on which I had to consult Traddles was this; I had heard that many men distinguished in various pursuits had begun life by reporting the debates in Parliament. Traddles having mentioned newspapers to me as one of his hopes, I had put the two together, and told Traddles in my letter, that I wished to know how I could qualify myself in this pursuit. Traddles now informed me, as the result of his inquiries, that the mechanical acquisition necessary (except in rare cases) for thorough excellence in it, that is to say, a perfect and entire command of the mystery of shorthand writing and reading, was about equal in difficulty to the mastery of six languages, and that perhaps it might be attained by dint of perseverance in the course of a few years. Traddles reasonably supposed that this would settle the business; but I, only feeling that here indeed were a few tall trees to be hewn down, immediately resolved to work my way on to Dora through this thicket. axe in hand. 'I am much obliged to you my dear Traddles,' said I. 'I'll begin to-morrow.'
- 5. "Traddles looked astonished as he well might, but he had no notion as yet of my rapturous condition.
- 6. "'I'll buy a book,' said I, 'with a good scheme of this art in it. I'll work at it at the [Doctors'] Commons where I haven't half enough to do. I'll take down the speeches of our court for practice. Traddles my dear fellow I'll master it.'

7. "I did not allow my resolution with respect to parliamentary debates to cool: it was one of the irons I began to heat immediately, and one of the irons I kept hot, and hammered at with a perseverance I may honestly admire. I bought an improved scheme of the noble art and mystery of stenography, (which cost me ten and sixpence,) and plunged into a sea of perplexity that brought me in a few weeks to the confines of distraction. The changes that were rung upon dots, which in such a position meant such a thing, and in such another position something else entirely different; the wonderful vagaries that were played by circles, the unaccountable consequences that resulted from marks like flies' legs, the tremendous effects of a curve in the wrong place, not only troubled my waking hours, but reappeared before me in my sleep.

8. "When I had groped my way blindly through these difficulties, and had mastered the alphabet, which was an Egyptian Temple itself, there then appeared a procession of new horrors called arbitrary characters, the most despotic of characters I have ever known, who insisted, for instance, a thing like the beginning of a cobweb meant expectation, and a pen and ink sky-rocket stood for advantageous. When I had fixed these wretches in my mind, I found that they had driven everything else out of it: then beginning again, I forgot them; while I was picking them up I dropped the other fragments of the system: in fact it was almost heartbreaking.

9. "It might have been quite heartbreaking but for Dora, who was the stay and anchor of my tempest-driven bark. Each scratch in the scheme was a gnarled oak in the forest of difficulty, and I went on cutting them down, one after another, with such vigor, that in three or four months I was in a condition to make an experiment on one of our crack speakers in the [Doctors'] Commons. Shall I ever forget how the crack speaker walked off from me before I

began, and left my imbecile pencil staggering about the paper as if it were in a fit?

10. "This would not do, it was quite clear. I was flying too high, and should never get on so. I resorted to Traddles for advice, who suggested he should dictate speeches to me at a pace and with occasional stoppages, adapted to my weakness. Very grateful for this friendly aid, I accepted the proposal, and, night after-night, almost every night for a long time, we had a sort of private parliament in Buckingham street, after I came home from the Doctors'.

11. "I should like to see such a Parliament anywhere else! My Aunt and Mr. Dick represented the Government or the opposition, (as the case might be,) and Traddles, with the assistance of Enfield's speaker, or a volume of Parliamentary orations, thundered astonishing invectives against them. Standing by the table, with his finger on the page to keep the place, and his right arm flourishing above his head, Traddles, as Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Burke, Lord Castlereagh, Viscount Sidmouth, or Mr. Channing. would work himself into the most violent heats, and deliver the most withering denunciations of profligacy and corruption of my aunt and Mr. Dick, while I used to sit at a little distance with my note-book on my knee, fagging after him with all my might and main. The inconsistency and recklessness of Traddles were not to be exceeded by any real politician. He was for any description of policy in the compass of a week, and nailed all sorts of colors to every denomination of mast. My aunt, looking like an immoveable Chancellor of the Exchequer, would occasionally throw in an interruption or two, as 'hear,' or 'no,' or 'oh,' when the text seemed to require it, which was always a signal to Mr. Dick (a perfect country-gentleman,) to follow lustily with the same cry. But Mr. Dick got taxed with such things in the course of his parliamentary career, and was made responsible for such awful consequences, that he became uncomfortable in his mind: sometimes. I believe, he actually began to be afraid he had really been doing something tending to the annihilation of the British constitution and the ruin of the country.

- 12. "Often and often we pursued these debates, until the clock pointed to midnight, and the candles were burning down. The result of so much good practice was, that by and by I began to seep pace with Traddles pretty well, and should have been triumphant quite had I had the least idea of what my notes were about. But as to reading them after I got them, I might as well have copied the Chinese inscriptions on an immense collection of tea-chests, or the golden characters on all the great green and red bottles in the chemists' shops!
- 13. "There was nothing for it but to turn back and begin all over again. It was very hard, but I turned back, though with a heavy heart, and began laboriously and methodically to plod over the same tedious ground at a snail's pace, stopping to examine minutely every speck on the way on all sides, and making the most desperate efforts to know those illusive characters by sight whenever I met them."
- 14. Since the time to which this quotation refers, great improvements have been made in the stenographic art. We may as well just remark what a surprising thing it is that shorthand has so little been adopted in general use in this country. "Shorthand," says Dr. Johnson, "on account of its great and general utility, merits a much higher rank among the arts and sciences than is commonly allotted to it. Its usefulness is not confined to any particular science or profession, but is universal; it is therefore by no means unworthy of the attention and study of men of genius and erudition."
- 15. From the time of the first introduction of shorthand, into England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the present day, scotes of systems have been invented, and between two and three hundred treatises on the subject have been

published in England alone. We live in an age of improvement and wonder. We plough land, mow grass, thrash corn, and make bread by steam, and manufacture je ne sais quoi, and sew shirt-buttons on by machinery. Still we use, and to a tremendous extent, a system of writing which when compared with a good method of shorthand writing is as inferior in speed as a coach is to a railway train. Whenever we put our pen to paper we have four or five times more labor than is necessary, and if the public would exercise a little common sense and look into the matter, they would soon perceive the enormous loss of time we would save by adopting some shorter method of writing than that in common use.

16. Even suppose we simplified the formation of each letter of our alphabet, we should save a vast amount of trouble and time. An alphabet might easily be formed of simple characters consisting of the different parts of a square, a circle, and an ellipse. Take the letter "m," which requires six or seven different movements of the pen to form. Now if we can substitute a simple stroke such as -- or - in the place of these six or seven, it is self-evident we should be gainers by it. And if such an improvement were adopted throughout the alphabet, a very large proportion of the time employed in writing would be saved. Take for instance one word, "commandment," which is formed of between forty and fifty different strokes; and if we had a single stroke of the pen to denote each letter we should have eleven of them. In Pitman's Phonography, three strokes and a dot express the word.

17. Most systems of shorthand are founded on a simplification in the formation of each letter, leaving out the vowels where they are not radical, and using certain marks or symbols to indicate short sentences which are of frequent occurrence. Many indeed are so full of perplexing arbitraries and useless complicated contractions, that it is no wonder, and we do not regret, that they have fallen into the regions of oblivion. Many of them are certainly easy to write, but unless a man were thoroughly expert at it, and unless the characters were written with an almost mathematical precision he might as well try to read the characters written on the tomb of Rameses the Great.

18. A shorthand, to be a good one, should be easy to write and easy to read. And when a man has accustomed himself to read the shorthand characters, which is only about as difficult as learning to read the Greek or German letters, he can read a book written in shorthand a deal quicker than he could read one written in the Romanic Style, and for this reason. We read "1859" much quicker than we can "One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine," and "£2 7 6" sooner than "Two pounds, seven shillings and sixpence." The figures, being within a smaller compass than the writing, catch the eye sooner, and words written in shorthand do not occupy so much space as if written in longhand.

19. In the case of a parson preaching a sermon, this would come to be of great service. If he had it written in shorthand, when he looked at his manuscript he could take in at a glance a whole sentence, and by this means he would have all the advantages of extempore preaching combined with the accuracy and finish of a written discourse. When his attention is not continually engaged in looking down on his manuscript, he has more freedom. It has been said of Archbishop Sharp that "his knowledge of shorthand contributed not a little to the acceptableness of his delivery, for he so disposed his characters as to take in a whole sentence, or as much as could be distinctly pronounced in the same breath, with one transient glance of the eye, and so disposed those sentences distinctly under each other as to be able, when he had taken his eye off, without any difficulty to recover the place where it had left the page; and so expert was he at this, that he has been sometimes thought to have preached by heart, or to make little or no

use of his notes; which gave him all the outward advantages of extempore preaching, without subjecting himself or his audience to any of its disadvantages. For hereby he was at liberty to execute whatever is usually thought graceful and ornamental with respect to posture or movements. This advantage is in a great measure lost by any one who is perpetually bound to attend to his notes, and is not often found well improved by any person who has matter to consider rather than manner, and is bound to watch more over his words than his behavior, and who, through the entire disuse of notes, wants even those seasonable restraints which they will give to redundancy of action, and perhaps in some cases to extravagancies of gesture." Dr. Chalmers nearly always preached his sermons from shorthand notes, and he did this so skillfully that it has been said, unless one were near him to observe the fact, it was difficult to know he was reading.

20. To return, however, to our subject; a good Galleryman must have a knowledge of law and legal proceedings. An attentive perusal of the four volumes of Blackstone's Commentaries will give him a good insight into the law of England. It is not absolutely necessary that he should have a quotation from a legal writer at his fingers' ends, it is sufficient if he knows where to find it when required, and the same with the Latin and Greek authors; he should have a sufficient acquaintance with them to be able to lay his hands on any particular passage that may be quoted in the ourse of a debate. "Knowledge," says Dr. Johnson, "is of wo kinds; we know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it." He should be tolerably conversant with Shakspere, and have a general knowledge of English literature. He should also possess the pen of a ready writer and be a good hand at composition.

21. To a reporter, no knowledge is useless: knowledge is to him power: he cannot be toowell educated. He must also possess the valuable qualification of being able to epitomize

and condense his reports when required, and to turn the speeches to shape; and this is no easy task. An Indian Mail may arrive, an express from Paris, a report of an exciting trial may come in unexpectedly. The parliamentary reports are ordered by the editor to be reduced in length, which must be done forthwith. When Barnes filled the editorial chair in Printing-House-Square, he one evening gave orders for the report to be cut down one-half. One of the reporters had just been undergoing the process of "trying." He had taken his "turn" in the gallery, and verbatim notes of everything he had heard, sense or nonsense. When he arrived at the "Times" office and was informed of the announcement of the editor, he went to that gentleman for a little explanation, and told him his "turn" would occupy three columns. "Three columns," exclaimed the editor, "why you must be mad: I can only do with half of that: a column and a half is quite sufficient." With the simplicity of a raw countryman, and a coolness which was quite refreshing, he enquired which half of the report he should cut out. Barnes stared at him in indignant surprise, ordered him out of the room, and immediately gave him his conge-

#### " Never more be officer of mine."

- 22. We may perhaps, without any fear of wasting time and space, mention how the invaluable art of shorthand may be acquired. Every one must have felt the tediousness of writing in the ordinary mode. "Who, that is much in the habit of writing, has not often wished for some means of expressing by two or three dashes of the pen, that which, as things are, it requires such an expenditure of time and labor to commit to paper? Our present mode of communication must be felt to be cumbersome in the last degree, unworthy of these days of invention: we require some means of bringing the operations of the mind and of the hand into closer correspondence."
  - 23. We have looked carefully into the multitude of sys-

tems of shorthand which have been given to the world since the art was invented — and they are

"Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks Of Vallombrosa,"

and we have come to the conclusion that for clearness, easiness, beauty, and dispatch, none have excelled or even come up to Pitman's Phonography. This is not a biassed opinion. We do not say it from any personal motives. We ourselves write a system of shorthand published long, long ago, so lengthy and complicated in comparison, that were it not for the inconvenience that would inevitably result from a change, we should discard it forever, and begin afresh with a shorter method. Phonography has now become thoroughly developed, a process that has occupied upwards of twenty years, and has attained a degree of perfection which we can scarcely suppose will be superseded until one's words can be photographed on paper. Books exceedingly cheap and intelligible have been published, showing the way to learn this useful art, so that the most rapid speaker may literally be reported verbatim.

24. The average rate of public speaking in general is about one hundred and twenty words per minute, and a tolerably quick longhand writer can only write about twenty-six words per minute. Now let us see what any one must do if he wish to take these one hundred and twenty words per minute. If he take our advice he will buy the "Manual of Phonography." In this book the fundamental principles, etc., are concisely set forth, and can be thoroughly understood in an hour or so. One often sees among the advertisements in the newspapers an announcement of a new system of "Stenography," "shorter and easier than any other hitherto published, and which can be thoroughly understood in the course of a few hours." The quacks who publish these books must mean prophetic hours; it is the principles, not the practice, that can be so easily attained.

Believe us, there is no royal road to so valuable an accomplishment as shorthand. If any one wish to excel in it he roust

"Doff his sparkling cloak, and fall to work With peasant heart and arm."

25. He must read over the "Manual" in such a manner that he may get a general idea of its contents, and then pursue the plan laid down therein. When any one learns to write at school, the first thing he has to do is to acquaint himself with the form of each letter. It is the same with Phonography, but it will not take so long a time, for the letters are very simple in their formation. Phonography, being writing by sound, it will be found, of course, that all words are spelled as they are pronounced. By the study of the "Manual," and an hour's daily practice, any one of moderate abilities will in three months be enabled to write at least sixty words a minute. He must then obtain the "Reporter's Companion," which will cost a half-a-crown, and study it thoroughly and diligently, and in the course of a further period of three months, provided he has an hour's daily practice, he will find himself able to take down a speech verbatim, and his pen, to use a Yankeeism, moving on his paper as fast as an express train down an incline.

26. The Gallery view of the oratory of our legislators is of course somewhat different from that taken by the public in general. A reporter does not care so much about your crack speakers, unless they are slow of speech. Lord Palmerston is liked very much, although generally speaking his ipsissima verba have to be taken down. He is not a quick speaker and by no means a fluent one, especially in the beginning of a speech. He is like an old coach-horse, whose limbs are rather stiff at first, but work better when the blood gets warm and the circulation quicker. It is so, decidedly, with "the bottle-holder;" he hums and hahs, and—ur—as—ur—though—as though—he—ur—was unaccustomed

to it. Now he proceeds very hesitatingly and with caution; and presently, all on a sudden, he proceeds briskly with a few sentences — somewhat in the style of walking along the street and treading on a piece of orange-peel by accident. He is an easy man to report: he delivers his words as though they were precious, and should not be lost to those for whom they were intended. He is undoubtedly a very deliberate speaker, and being a popular and a leading man, whenever he is on his legs the House is remarkably quiet; button-holdings are abandoned, and private conversations cease. He is no "orator as Brutus is." Fox once said that speeches were made to be heard, not read: it is, however, the reverse with those of the Premier.

27. Lord Stanley is not so bad; he speaks with a tolerable fluency, but is very distinct in articulation. His father, Lord Derby, is by no means a friend of the reporters; for a great deal of "copy" has to be written out whenever he opens his lips. Bright is fluent, distinct - and often wristaching. So are Gladstone and Sir George Grey. Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, when in the House of Commons, was a very unpopular man, (we mean of course in the Gallery,) but on many occasions his speeches were not injured by passing through the gallery-sieve, as they often bore marks of hasty preparation. In fact, as we have often said before. speeches in general are improved by that process, unless indeed they go through "flatting mills," as Coleridge has pithily expressed it. Page Wood has, if possible, increased his speed since he has been on the bench in Lincoln's Inn. Lord John Russell is not much liked; his words are by no means few, and often very indistinctly delivered.

28. Macaulay, when in the Lower House, was the terror of reporters, as he had a most rapid delivery, and rarely stammered or hesitated for an apt mode of expression, as he generally prepared his orations before hand. In the year 1836 he delivered a most brilliant oration at an anti-slavery meeting. At the close of the meeting Mr. (afterwards Mr.

Justice) Therry told Mr. Macaulay that from his rapid mode of speaking, and from so much of the merit of the speech being dependent on the accurate collocation of the words in which his many metaphors and figures were expressed, it would be only an act of justice to himself to furnish a report of the speech. At first he hesitated, and expressed some doubts whether he could furnish sufficiently ample notes for the purpose. However, on Mr. Therry telling him due attention should be made to any notes he thought proper to furnish, if he forwarded them to the "Morning Chronicle" office by eight o'clock that evening, he agreed to do so. On going to the office of that Journal at the above hour, Mr. Therry found a large packet, containing a verbatim report of the speech as spoken,- the brilliant passages marked in pencil, and the whole manuscript well thumbed over, furnishing manifest denotement that no speech in "Enfield's Speaker" was more laboriously and faithfully committed to memory, than that delivered by the great historian of the age.

29. Disraeli is not much disliked, notwithstanding that his words flow freely from his mouth. Sir George Cornwall Lewis is a bad one to report, and his speeches, were they given exactly as they are uttered, would by no means tend to elevate him in the eyes of his many admirers. He makes a statement - stops - corrects it, hums and stammers, and seems as though he were desirous of favoring his hearers with a first and second edition of his words at one and the same time. "It is impossible," says the Saturday Review, "for those who have not heard him to gather from the reports the faintest idea of the soporific power of this organ of the constitution. His words are squeezed out of him at intervals, like milk from a cow. He has read the dictum of Demosthenes - that action is the first, second and third requisite of an orator. Accordingly, gluing his elbow to his side, he slaps the table at fixed intervals with the palm of his hand. But this clock-work proceeding, being

in no way governed by the sense of the speech, the slaps generally go to emphasize the prepositions. A sentence printed as really spoken, using dashes to express the minute-gun succession of his phrases, would run thus: 'I ought to state — I may state — I ought (slap) to state that my noble friend at the (slap) head of the Government — at the head of the Government — my noble friend the member (slap) for the city of London, who was then at the head of the Government, (slap,) while he assented,' etc."

30. Lord Campbell, the present Lord Chancellor, when a young man, was a parliamentary reporter for the "Morning Chronicle." Hazlitt had laid down the brush of an artist, and picked up the pen of a parliamentary reporter. Charles Dickens was a reporter on the "Chronicle." In fact, that Journal has had the honor of "educating" many eminent men. John Payne Collier, the Shaksperian commentator, was for a number of years connecetd with it: so was Mr. Sergeant Spankie. Barnes was a parliamentary reporter for the "Times," until he was called out of the Gallery, by Mr. Walter, to take take the editorial chair of the "Thunderer." The late Mr. Justice Talfourd, the author of the immortal tragedy of "Ion," Samuel Carter Hall, the able editor of the "Art Journal." So was "Special Correspondent" Russell. Mr. Russell, as a reporter in the Gallery of the House of Commons, was selected for every occasion requiring peculiar vividness of description.







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